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Part One
Pages 1-8

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EAGER TO GET THE BONDS

The Issue Oversubscribed in New-York Ten Times, in London Twenty.

BOOKS OPEN ONLY 22 MINUTES

A Rush at the Offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and August Belmont & Co.—Deposits for Home Purchases Completed.

It took twenty-two minutes in New-York and about two hours in London yesterday to crown the work of the new Government bond syndicate. In that time subscriptions for the bonds were received in this city aggregating not less than $300,000,000, oversubscribing the part of the issue intended for home sale ten times. Cables from London announced that subscriptions for the other half of the issue there reached $600,000,000, or twenty times the amount of bonds intended for foreign allotment.

Deposits for home purchases were completed yesterday to the last dollar. The Sub-Treasury here has coin for about one-half the amount. The remaining half has been placed in Sub-Treasuries in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, and San Francisco, and in banks designated as legal depositories.

By the Majestic the first payment for foreign account arrived yesterday. It amounts to $1,000,000 and will probably become a deposit to-day. Another lot of gold from abroad, $4,000,000, will be due Saturday.

When the syndicate went to its vaults for the last deposit of gold for home account it found premium payments there of $1,123,000. This gold was carried to the Sub-Treasury with the amount due on deposit account, and was placed there as a contribution to the gold reserve, without regard to bond deposits. This act furnished one of the most cheering items in the day's good news. J. Pierpont Morgan was the chief actor in it. He went to the Sub-Treasury with the gold, and, calling at the office of Assistant Treasurer Jordan, informed him of the completion of the home deposits.

"We found some extra gold on hand," he said. "It had been paid in on bond account. We think the Treasury is entitled to it. I had it brought over, and here are my receipts for it. Let me have greenbacks for them."

Assistant Treasurer Jordan was both surprised and delighted. A voluntary tender of gold for greenbacks was an experience so uncommon with him that he hardly knew how to express himself. He lost no time, however, in ordering the greenbacks prepared for his visitor. When they were ready, they made quite a good-sized package, although it contained only notes of large denominations.

"Shall we send it over to you?" asked Deputy Assistant Treasurer Muhleman.

"No; I will take it myself;" whereupon Mr. Morgan thrust the package under his arm and carried it down the Sub-Treasury front steps and across the street to his banking house.

This happened about 1:30 o'clock. Up to that time 116 had been bid in open market for the new bonds. In the next hour news of the fresh deposit had reached every part of the financial district. Bankers and investors construed it as an assurance of the syndicate's intention not only to replenish the Treasury gold stock, but to maintain and increase it by contributions of this kind. Bids were made for the bonds at 118. No holder had any of them to offer, even at that price.

The buoyant feeling thus inspired soon extended. It reached the general stock and bond lists. All active securities advanced. Government 5s, which had sold close to 113 when the gold reserve seemed in peril, recovered to 116, at which price there were sales, and 4s of 1907, which had declined below 110½, a 3 per cent. basis, were sold at 112.

Scenes attending the receipt of subscriptions were brief but busy. Ten o'clock had been set as the hour for them to begin. Before that hour the outer offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. contained not less than 100 messengers and clerks bearing sealed subscriptions for the bonds. At the offices of August Belmont & Co. were fully half as many. All were waiting for 10 o'clock to come. Both bankers decided to relieve the crowds of their packages without waiting for the last minute, especially as fresh arrivals were constantly adding to the crush.

Receiving clerks were accordingly instructed to take the bids. They began a little before 10 o'clock. It was busy work for them, for, besides attending to deliveries by hand, they had to provide for bulky packages of letters, which the mail clerks passed over to them. At about 10:20, while deliveries were still in progress, Mr. Morgan declared bids closed. The house of Belmont took the same course. Those who applied for leave to file bids later were informed that it could not be done. In the twenty-two minutes in which bids were taken, the accumulation had been so large that Mr. Morgan declared that the assortment and other work necessary to action regarding them would prevent any announcement of results before Saturday.

There was not only no drawback to the good feeling attending the bond proceedings, but it was augmented in various ways. The eager rush for the bonds furnished in itself an object lesson which the financial community appreciated. Those who had been inclined to lament the necessity of such a contract as the Government made with the syndicate found abundant consolation in the bargains which the syndicate had placed before the public. A premium on the syndicate price had been offered in open market before a bid could be received. Buyers at 112¼ could count in absolute certainty on an immediate profit of from 3½ to 5½ per cent. of they chose to sell.

Views regarding the syndicate contract were guided by good sense also, when the situation was comprehensively considered. Without lessening in any degree the regret that the Government could not have made better terms, there was general recognition of the fact that the Government was in straits, in escaping from which it had taken the only means within reach. In availing itself of the syndicate's aid, however, it had been able to insure itself against a repetition of the conditions which had formerly laid it open at all times to financial attack.

The syndicate made a price for the bonds which promised it a profit of something under $5,000,000, by selling the bonds at 112¼. In return, it stopped the drain on the Treasury, agreed to restore the gold fund to $100,000,000, to control exchange so that gold would not go abroad, and to do its work of repair by means that would not affect the vault holdings in the banks.

Bankers do not question that the Government could well afford to give the syndicate almost any terms for such protection. They are confident that investors, business men, and the country at large must recognize from yesterday's events that the Government made excellent terms for itself in the syndicate contract.

In this view they are strengthened by the course of financial affairs since the contract was made. Gold has come from abroad and none has gone out. Exchange is below the exporting point, and it promises to remain so. The Treasury reserve has actually gained, apart from bond contributions. Government receipts are improving, and, with a continuance along the lines of Treasury estimates, they will be sufficient to meet all expenses and to provide a surplus. The gold gains so far are believed to be only a beginning, so that, with gold receipts and an ample Treasury, the danger of a drain to deplete again the gold reserve is minimized.

Talk of Government loss of credit vanished completely yesterday. Government 4s of 1907 were sold on a basis less than 3 per cent. yesterday. The 5s at 116 are on a basis a little higher than 3 per cents. Bids for the new bonds at 118 indicated a basis lower than 3¼ per cent. At 119, which is certainly as low as they will be sold, investors will get 3 per cent. It is said that many bids to the syndicate named as high as 115½ for the bonds, although 112¼ was the fixed price for first bidders.

If predictions count for anything, the new bonds will pass 120 in open market before any bids are accepted. Many bankers expect to see them several points higher within a few months. Those who buy them will bank of course on the Government credit. The 4s of 1907 sold above 126, having behind them no syndicate assurance of fresh gold or of low exchange. With the house of Rothschild in Europe to sustain the syndicate pledges, and the houses of Morgan and Belmont here, and with growing Government revenues in prospect to remove the causes of the gold depletion, experts in price estimates see no reason why the new bonds should not become speedily as valuable as were the 4s of 1907 at their best.

The premiums bid for the bonds and the colossal character of the subscriptions are regarded by bankers as evidence that the turn has been made for rapid recovery of business confidence. The credit of the Government is indisputably restored to a basis as high as it ever enjoyed. Not only are its resources still unquestioned, but its ability and determination to conduct itself financially to hold the place heretofore accorded it among first-class nations now shine forth for the gaze of the world. This exhibition, winning approval in the most substantial form abroad, is calculated, in the opinion of those who look below the surface in such matters, to be the best incentive to confidence and prosperity at home.

This opinion was greatly strengthened by yesterday's news from Washington of the silver collapse in the Senate. Having brightened its closing days by a blow at silver from which the advocates of silver cannot now hope to recover, Congress will expire in a fortnight, leaving the country nine peaceful months in which to raise and market its crops, and otherwise improve its affairs. This certainty is regarded as another good sign for prosperity.

Another reason for expecting an enhancement of Government credit, with all it implies, was vaguely conveyed yesterday in intimations both here and in London that the new bonds would probably be so allotted as to carry the bulk of them abroad. The syndicate is said to favor this plan because it promises to provide a lodgment for the bonds which is less likely to be disturbed than one here would be. However plans in this regard may develop, the syndicate is undoubtedly desirous of placing the bonds where they will quietly remain, their owners content with them for permanent investment. They will not be allotted among those who would use them for speculation or to disturb the gold in the Treasury. It is believed that under this plan the banks, whose gold has not been drawn upon except in a small way, will be satisfied with what they have, and that instead of hoarding it they will soon be willing to use it as other money and let the Treasury acquire a share of it sufficient to keep the reserve intact.

Yesterday's syndicate deposit at the Sub-Treasury was $272,473.13 in coin, which will buy $260,753.24 in bonds. Total deposits there have reached $15,910,220.89 in coin, which will buy $15,225,874.75 in bonds. Deposits elsewhere, completing the syndicate's home purchase, are accordingly about as much more. The number of ounces of gold acquired by the Sub-Treasury here, on the basis of the syndicate contract, is 855,174.34.

The latest reports from London, when 118 was bid here for the new bonds, were that great eagerness had appeared there for them at 4⅝ above the syndicate price. The London Stock Exchange has named them the "New Yankees."

COMMENTS OF LONDON PAPERS.

Praise for President Cleveland—A Lesson for Congress.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Daily Graphic will say to-morrow:

"Before the lists for the American loan had been open two hours, the loan was covered fifteen times over. There is nothing surprising in this, however, as both the security and interest in this investment are exceptional. Every credit is due Mr. Cleveland for the tenacity and resource with which he has staved off what might have been a serious disaster."

The Financial News will say: "The lesson ought not to be thrown away on Congress that a loss of $530,000 annually will be caused the Treasury by the obstinacy of members in not authorizing a gold loan."

The Daily News will say: "There is reason to believe that the part of the American loan offered here was covered nearly fifteen times, irrespective of any applications that may arrive from the country. The allotment letters probably will be issued early next week."

The Standard will say: "Estimates vary as to the number of times the loan was covered, the highest being thirty and the lowest five. According to the general opinion, it is between ten and twenty. The dealings were just as active as the applications."

The Times learns that at least £3,000,000 are locked up temporarily in application payments.

To Restore Lincoln Monument.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—In the House to-day a bill was read a first time and placed on the calendar to provide for the transfer of the Lincoln monument from the association to the State, the purchase of nine acres of ground surrounding the burial place, the appropriation of $30,000 to carry out the transfer, and $50,000 to repair the monument. The sale of relics, &c., is to be prohibited and the State Commission is to appoint a Union veteran as cutsodian at a salary.

To Remove Missouri's Capital.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—By a vote of 91 to 40 the lower house of the Legislature adopted a joint resolution accepting the proposal of the City of Sedalia to remove the capital to that city, the condition being that the city shall erect State buildings superior to those at the present capital.

MR. PLATT IS SATISFIED

At Least that Is What He Said When About to Leave Albany.

"GOV. MORTON IS WITH HIS FRIENDS"

That Is What the Republican Leader Says About His Battle with Mayor Strong of This City.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Mr. Platt left Albany this afternoon, without waiting to attend the Governor's reception this evening. About the time the Senator was leaving, his former Lieutenant, J. Sloat Fassett, accompanied by his tried and loyal friend, John W. Dwights of Tompkins, arrived. Messrs. Platt and Fassett met at the desk of the Kenmore. The former was paying his bill, the latter engaging his room. They exchanged the usual compliments, good naturedly enough, but that was all.

Mr. Platt was evidently satisfied with his visit here. He could not persuade Gov. Morton to open an oppressive warfare upon Mayor Strong, but the Governor was willing to act in a passive character, so long as public sentiment was not aroused. In other words, Gov. Morton held that the Legislature was not the place to fight over local issues. What was more, he as much as told Mr. Platt, as have many other Republicans since Sunday, that he did not care to have brought to him any measures that involved a break in the Republican Party, or that public sentiment was opposed to. He was willing to withhold his influence on all bills, so long as they were pending in the Legislature. In other words, if Mr. Platt and his friends were disposed to stop all the legislation the City of New-York requires at this particular time, the Governor would not spring the influence of his office to force it out.

This means, according to the Platt men, that Gov. Morton feels, with Mr. Platt, that no more power should be given to Mayor Strong that would permit him to appoint more Democrats to office.

Before leaving Albany, Mr. Platt had a busy morning. He spent an hour and a half with Gov. Morton, called at the office of Attorney General Hancock, who was in Washington, and then paid an informal call of an hour upon Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge. Mr. Platt was in the best of spirits. To the correspondent of The New-York Times he said:

"There is nothing to be said to-day, except that the Republican members of the Legislature, particularly in the Senate, are united on this question."

"And the Governor?"

"He is all right. He is with his friends. There has never been any question as to his position."

"What is his opinion about the State Power of Removal bill?"

"Unfortunately, I am not in a position to express the Governor's views."

"And about naming the Commissioners in the Lexow Police bills?"

"That matter is one you will have to talk with the Governor about. You can say that the Senate is firm and loyal to the Republican Party."

More or less discussion was had to-day over the fact that Senator Pound of Lockport had discovered in the Revised Statutes a section that bestowed upon the Governor all the powers that could be contained in a Power of Removal bill. It was pointed out as Section 23 of chapter 681 of the Laws of 1892, known as the Public Officers' act, under which the Senate, upon the advice of the Governor, could remove any State officer, except the Superintendents of State Prisons and of Public Works, without declaring charges. It was explained that Mr. Platt's gayety was due to the resurrection of that section, for, while Gov. Morton was unwilling to take the responsibility of affixing his signature to a Power of Removal bill, he would be willing to force Democratic office holders to walk the plank.

But the cooler-headed Republicans who examined this section frankly admitted that it contained nothing new, or that would justify the Governor in removing Democratic office holders for the sole purpose of filling their places with Republicans. Such a course of procedure would never be endured by the people of the State in the light of last Fall's victory. No one comprehended this view of the situation better than Gov. Morton himself.

The unanimous judgment of all those who saw Mr. Platt was that the wisest and safest course was to follow the advice of Gov. Morton and to go slow. This policy involves the hanging up of all the New-York City bills, until Mayor Strong demonstrates, according to the Platt standpoint, whether he is to give the Republican State machine or the people who elected him the patronage at his command.

In the course of the afternoon wandering politicians from all over the State came to the Kenmore in order to see Mr. Platt, and many explanations were offered for his reasons in not remaining over to Gov. Morton's legislative reception to-night. Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had a long confab with Mr. Platt before the latter's departure. Subsequently Mr. Hackett declined to talk for publication. One who is close to him said, however, that the policy of the Republican Legislature would be very simple. There would be no reprisals, no retaliation, but Mr. Strong would not again be provided with a loaded gun to shoot his own people with.

From the anti-Platt standpoint, the star arrival was ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, who is the recognized chieftain to-day of all the forces in the State arrayed against Platt. The Senator had but little to say. He could not see a serious break in the party. Mayor Strong was living up to his platform. He was not antagonizing any one or any faction purposely. It was doubtful, from Mr. Fassett's standpoint, whether Mr. Strong could have been elected on a plain Republican ticket. That was speculation. Therefore, he had to look after the 151,000 constituents who were behind him. The Senator's tone indicated that his views had undergone a marked change since he left the Senate.

Fassett has apparently buried all the old-time partisanship he ever had, and has bloomed forth as a perfectly-developed, symmetrical, all-around patriot, who prefers good government and clean methods to the sort of machine politics that, in practicing years ago, won him the title of Mr. Platt's chief lieutenant.

MR. PLATT HAS LITTLE TO SAY.

His Followers Declare He Counts on Governor, Senate, and Assembly.

Thomas C. Platt returned from Albany last night, and, whatever was the real result of his visit there, it is certain that those of his political clan who saw him at his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel after his return were infused with the belief that things at Albany were satisfactory to their "boss."

Beyond saying that his visit to Albany was a very pleasant and satisfactory one, Mr. Platt declined to discuss it for publication. His followers, however, were saying that he counted on eighty-five Republican votes in the Assembly, and that he was all right with the Governor and in the Senate. This, it must be remembered, is what his followers said. There is much bluffing going on in Platt politics these days.

Among those who hastened to see Mr. Platt last night were Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray, who wants to stay in the Police Board, where he is a devoted Platt man; Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Jacob M. Patterson, who wants to land in some good office if he can, and A. B. Boardman, Mr. Platt's lawyer.

Mr. Platt is said to have taken pains to impress his visitors with the idea that he had a fine reception in Albany.

The Platt clan seemed to have changed the method of warfare. Instead of shouting out loud about Mayor Strong's appointments, they are beginning to say that they are making no fight against the Mayor at all. This change of tactics fits in very well with the belief that was entertained by the politicians last night, after Mr. Platt's return, that no retaliatory legislation against Mayor Strong would be attempted in Albany—for instance, that the three Commissioners to reorganize the Police Department would not be named in the bill. It was also the general belief that no Power of Removal bill for the Governor would be passed. On the other hand, it was said that the operations of the Platt people in Albany would be defensive, and not offensive, which was another way of saying that reform legislation needed for this city would be "hung up" in committees; such measures, for instance, as the Police Magistrates bill.

Police Justice Meade was about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, looking as happy as though he had just been assured that this bill which would turn all the present Police Justices out of office would not be allowed to pass.

This was after Mr. Platt's return.

Many of the Platt people say openly that the bill will not pass.

The Republican County Committee will hold its monthly meeting in the Lyceum Opera House, East Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, to-night. Chairman Lauterbach will name the standing committees. Many of the best-known Brookfield men will be placed on the Committee on Organization to carry out the "we-are-not-fighting-Mayor-Strong" idea, but the majority of its members will be Platt men. Thomas M. Doremus, one of the Platt leaders in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, will probably be its Chairman. Abraham Gruber is likely to be Chairman of the Committee on Elections and ex-Judge Ernest Hall of the Committee on Appeals. There was a story about last night that one of the anti-Platt men might introduce a resolution indorsing Mayor Strong's appointments. If such a resolution is introduced, there is likely to be a lively discussion.

EMULATED THE POLITICIANS

Stormy Scenes Witnessed in the Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Stormy scenes were frequent at to-day's session of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who are holding a convention here in connection with the triennial of the Women's National Council. One scene of disorder occurred over the adoption of some reports, and in the confusion a penetrating voice sent up the inquiry: "I would like to inquire if this is the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution or the tower of Babel?" Another woman shouted: "It is not either of 'em; it's a mob." This brought laughter and restored order.

Mrs. Gordon of Georgia presented an invitation from the Board of Women Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition to attend that affair this year and to appoint readers and orators and prepare a programme for the Cornwallis centenary celebration at Atlanta. A vote of thanks was returned. Noise and disturbance followed the presentation of a resolution to postpone the election of officers, but it was finally adopted. After another noisy discussion, Mrs. Jewett of Illinois was elected Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, but several members placed themselves on record as opposed to the proceedings because they were unparliamentary.

A resolution directing that stationery be furnished the State Regents on vouchers met with vigorous opposition, and the scene became so stormy that no one could be heard. The resolution was finally adopted after an hour's discussion.

The Liberty Bell, which made a journey around the country in 1893, was the cause of some heated talk. Mrs. Dickens, the President of the day, said the bell was on the lake shore in Chicago, unprotected, and Mrs. Ballinger wanted to know on what authority it had been removed from its depository in New-York City. Mrs. Mary Desha of Kentucky said she had received a letter from Gen. McDowell stating that the bell was safely housed, waiting to be placed in a special car, in which it was to be taken around the country by labor organizations. The matter was finally stricken from the record, as the Daughters have no control over the bell.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS'S LATEST REQUEST

He Asks Permission to Adopt the Children of Mrs. Wilson.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 20.—In the Legislature to-day Representative Ball gave notice of an act to authorize J. Edward Addicks to adopt the Misses Margaret Hall Wilson and Rosalie Wilson of Claymont, and to make them his heirs at law.

They are children of Mrs. Ida Carr Wilson, who is named by Mrs. Addicks as corespondent in her application for a divorce from Mr. Addicks.

To Claim a Big Estate.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—A short time since the local papers published an article to the effect that W. A. Spencer, Postmaster at Gibson, Steuben County, was trying to find some member of the family of John McCaffery, who lived in Corning between 1840 and 1850, owning and running a boat on the Chemung Canal, and who afterward went to Chicago, dying there last June, and leaving an estate worth $500,000. The article came to the notice of Patrick McCaffery of this city, who claims to be a brother of the deceased. He has placed his case in an attorney's hands, and will go to Chicago to establish his claim to the estate.

An Interior Department Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day appointed Emmett Womack of Georgia Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, vice Josephus Daniels, resigned.

Mr. Womack has been for some time an assistant attorney of the Interior Department.

DEATH OF FRED DOUGLASS

The Negro Leader Dies Suddenly in His Own Hallway.

APPARENTLY IN PERFECT HEALTH

He Attended the Convention of the Women's National Council and Was to Have Spoken Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Frederick Douglass dropped dead in the hallway of his residence on Anacostia Heights this evening at 7 o'clock. He had been in the highest spirits, and apparently in the best of health, despite his seventy-eight years, when death overtook him.

This morning he was driven to Washington, accompanied by his wife. She left him at the Congressional Library, and he continued to Metzerott Hall, where he attended the sessions of the Women's Council in the forenoon and the afternoon, returning to Cedar Hill, his residence, between 5 and 6 o'clock. After dining, he had a chat in the hallway with his wife about the doings of the council. He grew very enthusiastic in his explanation of one of the events of the day, when he fell upon his knees, with hands clasped.

Mrs. Douglass, thinking this was part of his description, was not alarmed, but as she looked he sank lower and lower, and finally lay stretched upon the floor, breathing his last. Realizing that he was ill, she raised his head, and then understood that he was dying. She was alone in the house, and rushed to the front door with cries for help. Some men who were near by quickly responded, and attempted to resaore the dying man. One of them called Dr. J. Stewart Harrison, and while he was injecting a restorative into the patient's arm, Mr. Douglass passed away, seemingly without pain.

Mr. Douglass had lived for some time at Cedar Hill with his wife and one servant. He had two sons and a daughter, the children of his first wife, living here. They are Louis H. and Charles Douglass and Mrs. Sprague.

Mr. Douglass was to deliver a lecture to-night at Hillsdale African Church, near his home, and was waiting for a carriage when talking to his wife. The carriage arrived just as he died.

Mrs. Douglass said to-night that her husband had apparently been in the best of health lately, and had shown unusual vigor for one of his years. No arrangements, she said, would be made for his funeral until his children could be consulted.

It is a singular fact, in connection with the death of Mr. Douglass, that the very last hours of his life were given in attention to one of the principles to which he has devoted his energies since his escape from slavery. This morning he drove into Washington from his residence, about a mile out from Anacostia, a suburb just across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and at 10 o'clock appeared at Metzerott Hall, where the Women's National Council is holding its triennial. Mr. Douglass was a regularly-enrolled member of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and had always attended its conventions. It was probably with a view to consistency in this respect that he appeared at Metzerott Hall.

Although it was a secret business session of the Council, Mr. Douglass was allowed to remain, and when the meeting had been called to order by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the President of the Council, she appointed Miss Susan B. Anthony and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw a committee to escort him to the platform, where most of the delegates, not more than fifty in number, were sitting. Mrs. Sewall presented Mr. Douglass to the Council, and contenting himself with a bow in response to the applause that greeted the announcement, he took a seat beside Miss Anthony, his lifelong friend. Nothing to indicate that he was not in his usual good health was remarked at the time, and to-night, after his death was made known, nobody could recall anything in his appearance or actions out of the ordinary, except, according to the statement of a lady present, that he rubbed his left hand constantly with his right, as though it were benumbed.

The morning session lasted until after 12 o'clock, and just before that hour an informal discussion was started on the proposition that has been mooted for some time, to divide the National Council into an upper and a lower house. Mr. Douglass became much interested in this discussion, so much so, in fact, that, when the council reconvened at 4 o'clock to give further consideration to the matter, he was again present, although it had been his intention to return to his home earlier in the day. He left the hall on the adjournment of the session, about 5 o'clock, and had been at his home but a short time when his death occurred.

When Miss Susan B. Anthony heard of Mr. Douglass's death, at the evening session of the council, she was very much affected. Miss Anthony has a wonderful control over her feelings, but to-night she could not conceal her emotion. Despite her seventy-five years, she immediately announced her intention of going to the Douglass homestead, near Anacostia, and had actually started, when some of her friends, fearful that the journey, with its quota of bad roads, and the excitement of a visit to the presence of death would have a bad effect on her, used persuasion to such an extent that she finally consented to defer the trip until to-morrow. She was very much averse to returning to the stage in Metzerott Hall, contending that it would appear unfeeling for her to do so, but as a number of the more distinguished members of the council were absent, she agreed to take her accustomed place to the right of the presiding officer.

Miss Anthony and Mr. Douglass formed an intimate friendship when both resided in Rochester, N. Y., and that friendship had continued for many decades. One incident in connection with her relations with Mr. Douglass was recalled by Miss Anthony. During the early days of the anti-slavery agitation Miss Anthony and her venerable associate, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, appeared at an anti-slavery meeting in which Frederick Douglass was taking a prominent part. Women were not welcome as public speakers in those days, and Mr. Douglass had agreed to read an address prepared by Mrs. Stanton. His rendition of her written remarks did not suit that lady, and, stepping forward, she took the paper from his hands with the remark, "Here, Frederick, let me read it." And she did so, thus marking the initiative in the appearance of women as actors in public gatherings.

At to-night's meeting of the Women's Council Mrs. May Wright Sewall announced the death of Mr. Douglass. There

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SUICIDE OF A RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT

Bogdanoff, First Secretary to the Czar's Legation at Washington, Shoots Himself Through the Head.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—P. Bogdanoff, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, shot himself with a pistol this morning at 10 o'clock, in his sleeping apartments, and died instantly.

Mr. Bogdanoff was, until recently, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he represented his country during the revolution. He was about forty-two years old, and in addition to considerable private means had a handsome salary on account of his position. He was a bachelor, his family consisting of brothers and sisters, residing in Moscow.

When Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister, and Second Secretary Botkine, arrived, a thorough examination of the body was made. It was found that, while reclining in his bed, the Secretary had pressed a revolver against his right temple and fired. The bullet had gone clear through the head and was found afterward in the middle of the pillow. The weapon, firmly clenched in the right hand, lay on the breast.

The Secretary had been complaining, the servants said, for the last two weeks of severe neuralgic pains, and for several days had been obliged to remain abed. His temperament had not, however, been much affected by his illness, and Mr. Botkine, with whom he lunched yesterday, said that he seemed very cheerful.

The Coroner was about to ascribe the death to the Secretary's late illness when, in glancing over the papers on the desk, Mr. Botkine uttered a slight exclamation of surprise.

"Ah! here are some notes," said Mr. Botkine. "One of them says: 'For relatives,' the other 'to be opened.' Shall I open them?"

Dr. Hammett, the Coroner, told him that the second one must be opened, but the other, being sealed, should be sent to its destination. Accordingly, Mr. Botkine read aloud the note, which was written on a card, bearing the imperial crest. It was couched in these words:

"To a long-time-dead soul, the body is too heavy a task. For this reason, I destroy myself. P. BOGDANOFF."

It was then seen that for some time Bogdanoff had been suffering mentally, though his actions did not show it. The Coroner accordingly noted in his minutes that death was due to despondency, and made a certificate of death by a self-inflicted revolver wound. The effects of the deceased were turned over to Mr. Botkine, who locked the drawers and trunks and sealed them with the seal of the Legation.

ARRESTED WHILE AT DINNER

ACCOUNTS OF BUCHANAN & LYALL'S BOOKKEEPER $1,000 SHORT.

William Bonn Had Been with the Tobacco House Eighteen Years.—His Habits Had Been Irregular.

William Bonn, for eighteen years the trusted bookkeeper of Buchanan & Lyall, whose tobacco factory is in Carroll Street, Brooklyn, occupied a cell in the Butler Street Precinct, Brooklyn, last night, charged with having during the year 1894 robbed the firm of over $1,000.

Bonn is single, thirty-five years old, and has boarded at Mrs. Herbert's house 245 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He dressed well and spent most of his time in this city. He told his landlady last week while in New-York he had lost a gold watch and a diamond pin in the Tenderloin.

While Bonn and the other boarders were at dinner last night Police Captain Leavey walked in, placed a hand on Bonn's shoulder, and said:

"I want you."

"Has it come to this?" asked Bonn, his voice trembling.

"Yes," said the Captain, "come along."

"I will go with you," said Bonn, and he was escorted to the station house.

Bonn succeeded his father as bookkeeper for Buchanan & Lyall when the father died. He was trusted until last Friday, when one of the firm, in going over the books discovered several serious discrepancies.

The result was that Bonn was discharged and an expert accountant engaged.

The books for 1894 were examined, and it was found that Bonn was short in his accounts $1,000, which had been taken in small amounts. It is believed that the amount will be increased by investigation of the accounts for years prior to 1894.

It is said that while under the influence of liquor, Bonn confided to one of his friends that he had been taking small sums from the firm, and that his friend advised him to stop.

"Oh, there will come a day when I will stop," he is quoted as having answered.

His habits are stated to have been irregular. He would return home at 4 o'clock in the morning under the influence of liquor, but would appear at breakfast at 7 o'clock and look as though he had had a good night's rest.

He will be arraigned before Justice Tighe in the Butler Street court to-day.

Case of Varioloid at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—The announcement that Philip Horton Bailey of Windsor Locks, a student who left Yale ill three days ago, has developed symptoms of varioloid, has occasioned great surprise at Yale. Bailey is a sophomore in the academic department, and was taken ill about a week ago. He went home to Windsor Locks, but his local physician did not call his ailment varioloid. Bailey roomed in White Hall at Yale, but it is not thought that the other students in the dormitory were exposed to the disease. His is the only case of varioloid which has been traced to the Yale campus for years.

Two Women Fatally Burned.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 20.—While Mrs. William Norseweathers was standing in front of an open grate her clothing was ignited and she was burned to death.

Mrs. C. C. Best was recently released from the insane asylum. To-day she was left alone in the dining room of her home. Her clothing caught fire from the stove, and she was burned so severely that death will probably result.

Work for About 1,000 Men.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Feb. 20.—The Ensign Car Manufacturing Company, the largest plant in this section, which has been idle for over a year, will resume operation in full about March 1. The plant will employ about 1,000 men.

A New Name for Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Trustees have decided upon Wescora as the new name for this village.

Wescora was an Indian Chief from whom Frederick Phillipse, in 1680, purchased the territory on which Sing Sing now stands.

Meade's Squadron at Barbados.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A cable message from Admiral Meade announces that the North Atlantic squadron arrived at Barbados to-day.

FREE COINAGE IS BEATEN

Its Friends in the Senate Give Up the Fight as Hopeless.

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Nothing More to be Asked This Session in Behalf of the White Metal—Chandler Joins the Silverites.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Free coinage not only has been beaten in the Senate, but it has been beaten in circumstances of a sort to weaken the faith of the "friends of the white metal" in the sincerity and tenacity of the silver Senators. The failure last night, as it looked this morning, was attributable to the temptation held out to silver Senators to attend a musical reception, at which two distinguished opera singers were to be heard. While the silver Senators were listening to Italian and French songs, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate was searching vainly for a quorum, for the lack of which the Senate adjourned, thus robbing the resentful Senators of the opportunity they had provided to express their resentment for the action of the Administration.

The free-coinage Senators to-day completed their surrender without conditions, and the "crisis" which they created has disappeared entirely. Their humiliation is greater even than that to which they were subjected two years ago, when the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law was stricken out. With a clear majority in favor of the Jones bill, they submitted first to agree to take a vote on a so-called compromise providing for a declaration by the Senate in favor of free coinage, and then abandoned all hope of getting a vote on the compromise resolution. Their downfall was made known to-day by Mr. Jones in the statement to the Senate that the supporters of the bill had decided to make no further efforts to pass it. Mr. Jones did not refer to the Wolcott compromise resolution, and Mr. Wolcott himself was not on hand to press it when it was reached. Both bill and resolution have gone to the calendar and will die there.

Although there can be no doubt that Mr. Jones and his associates were forced to abandon their bill, the reasons advanced for the collapse of the free-coinage movement are various and conflicting. It was said last night, when Mr. Wolcott offered the compromise resolution, that this morning it would be called up and acted upon. Most of the free-coinage men said they would be satisfied with the adoption by the Senate of an expression in favor of free coinage on the ground that it would be as helpful to the cause of free silver as the passage of a bill which could not receive the Executive approval. The silver Republicans were glad of the opportunity to get rid of the Jones bill, for it did not meet their views of what a free-coinage bill should be. The Colorado Senators in particular were not well disposed toward the measure, although they supported it. Doubtless Mr. Wolcott knew when he offered the compromise resolution last night that nothing would come of it. Certainly his interest in it ceased after its presentation. Some of the Democratic silver Senators attribute their surrender to a disinclination to have anything to do with a compromise resolution introduced by a Republican. Mr. Jones's readiness to retire from the contest is thought to be due principally to the conviction that his prestige might suffer should the proposed resolution take the place of the bill. The Arkansas statesman possibly concluded that a dead bill bearing his name would do more for Jones than a successful resolution with another name attached to it.

It became evident to the silver men this morning when they assembled that there was no possibility of passing the resolution. The fact was held before them that if they should persist in making a fight on the free-coinage bill, the only outcome would be the failure of the appropriation bills and an extra session. It did not require any pleading to induce Mr. Jones to make the statement which announced the failure of the free-silver movement in the Senate.

Now that the free coinage bill is killed and work on the appropriation bills has been resumed, the chief danger which confronts the Senate is found in the disposition of the Republicans to kill time in order to prevent action on the pooling, bankruptcy, and some other measures which are being pressed by different Senators. Much valuable time was wasted to-day, and a brief sensation was caused when Mr. Chandler, who lately has shown great proficiency as a time-killer—although he resents all imputations to that effect—expressed the opinion that there would be an extra session. His ground for this assertion was the allegation that the Appropriations Committee was trying to load the appropriation bills down with improper amendments, which necessarily would cause much opposition. Whatever force there was in this assertion was destroyed by the further declaration of the New-Hampshire man that the President probably would not refuse to give the Fifty-fourth Congress an opportunity to investigate, as soon as possible, the particulars of the bond contract recently negotiated.

No one believes that Mr. Chandler or any of the Republicans really desires an extra session, and there is little reason to fear that one will be called. Secretary Carlisle has informed the Senate in response to the Hill resolution that he will not require any additional funds at present, and it is not likely that Mr. Gorman will press the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill which empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness in order to supply deficiencies in the revenues of the Treasury which may occur. There is also an impression abroad that the other amendment to the Sundry Civil bill which aims to invalidate the contract made by the Administration with the foreign bond syndicate will be withdrawn, although Mr. Gorman's desire to annoy the President, of course, has not diminished. The friends of the Administration would not permit the bill to pass with such an amendment, and if Gorman should insist upon it he would find himself in the predicament which confronted the silver men. Mr. Gorman does not desire an extra session.

The Indian Appropriation bill is now before the Senate, with about thirty of its ninety odd pages yet to be disposed of. It probably will require all of to-morrow to be finished, judging from the present attitude of the Republicans. It was to-day made the alleged subject of financial speeches by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Daniel, the first-named attracting attention by deprecating the single gold standard and advocating bimetallism. Some who heard his remarks came to the conclusion that there might be something after

all in the rumor that Mr. Chandler's eye has become fixed upon the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency.

A SURPRISE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Chandler Declares for Bimetallism and Points the Way for His Party.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—When the Vice President to-day laid before the Senate the resolution offered last night by Mr. Wolcott declaring it the sense of the Senate that a consideration of the Silver bill should not be entered upon at this session of Congress, Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) who had charge of the bill, said:

"I wish to say that the friends of the regular order—the pending Silver bill—have no disposition to incur the risk of an extra session. We so stated at the beginning. Developments have shown that while the friends of the measure have a majority in this body, it is impossible to pass the bill at the present late day of the session without incurring a very grave danger to the appropriation bills and an extra session. Under these circumstances the friends of the silver measure have authorized me to say that they will not further proceed at this session of Congress."

No comment was made on this announcement by any Senator, and no formal action was taken on the resolution.

Higgins for Sound Money.

Other business having intervened, the Silver bill was made the text for a speech by Mr. Higgins, (Rep., Del.,) who referred to its status as "legislation let alone," and said that all that the bill amounted to—inasmuch as it could not become a law—was a declaration of policy, and that the resolution of the Senator from Colorado meant just the same thing.

Mr. Higgins's speech was interrupted at 12 o'clock by the Vice President, who announced the close of the morning hour and the taking up of the unfinished business—the Silver bill.

"Let it be laid aside informally," Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) suggested, "so as to allow the Senator from Delaware to conclude his remarks."

"I must appeal to the Senator from Delaware," Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) broke in, "as well as to the Senator from Arkansas, to cease this discussion at this time. All the great appropriation bills are pending in the Senate or in committee, and it will be almost impossible to have fair consideration of them unless we begin now. I must appeal to the Senator from Delaware, in the public interest, to give way and permit me to make a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill."

After further discussion, Mr. Gorman made his motion and Mr. Butler, (Dem., S. C.,) who desired to go on with the Pooling bill, demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 55; nays, 12. The negative votes were given by Senators Blanchard, Butler, Camden, Cameron, Faulkner, Hunton, Jones, (Ark.,) Lindsay, Martin, Mitchell, (Wis.,) Quay, and Wolcott. The effect of the vote was to displace the Silver bill—remitting it to the calendar—and to bring the Indian Appropriation bill before the Senate. On this bill Mr. Higgins resumed the floor, and went on with the delivery of his speech on the Silver bill.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Higgins declared that he was rejoiced to know that the President of the United States stood as a barrier against such legislation as that proposed in the Jones bill, but he regretted more than he could tell the vote of the Senate the other day to take up that bill—a vote taken "tripping lightly, and like children going to a May fair."

An amendment to Mr. Wolcott's resolution was presented by Mr. Manderson, (Rep., Neb.,) to be offered when that resolution should come up again; but, as the bill has gone to the calendar, it can be taken up only by vote of the Senate. The amendment is to add to the first clause, which declares in favor of a law for the free unlimited coinage of silver, these words: "Provided, that efforts should be pressed by the United States to induce international bimetallism, and any legislation for free coinage of silver should provide for the maintenance of the parity between both metals, to which the faith of this country has been repeatedly pledged."

Chandler Makes a Silver Speech.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) addressed the Senate on the Silver bill. In the course of his remarks he said:

"In deference to the prevailing opinion of New-England, and because it may be unwise to open our own mints to the unlimited coinage of silver without concurrent action upon the part of other great nations, I shall vote against the pending resolution.

"But I very much regret that I cannot also vote in favor of some affirmative measure in the direction of bimetallism, to promote which the Republican Party is sacredly pledged by the promises of its National Convention in 1892, which, as yet, nothing has been done to redeem.

"Bimetallism as I understand it is the use of gold and silver as money metals, each equally entitled to coinage as money in the mints of the bimetallic nations. It is the principle of bimetallism that, with such coinage, at a ratio established by a consensus, there can be no inferiority of either metal to the other. Each will always be of the same comparative value with the other. As neither is of great intrinsic value, the market of bullion is derived from their use jointly as money metals, and neither can depreciate in value as long as both are used as money. The discoverers and producers of either metal in unusual quantities are entitled to the profits for their enterprises and labors.

"At the time the proportion of new gold may increase, at another time that of new silver may predominate; but, as time runs, the alternations will balance each other, and all the gold and silver, being the coined money of the world, will forever measure all the world's values. This is the bimetallism to secure and preserve which the Republican Party is bound, and from the support of which no Republican can be released without the utterance of a new national convention of his party.

"Bimetallism has been attacked and destroyed by England, the great creditor nation of the world. England's demonetization of silver has been up to this time acquiesced in by the United States. It is folly to say that silver is a money metal because we use it for subsidiary quantity and maintain the parity with gold of our present limited coinage of coined silver dollars. As long as our mints are absolutely closed to the coinage of silver bullion we shall be fast approaching a single gold standard, if we have not already reached it. Gold monometallism is our destiny if some affirmative action in another direction is not soon taken.

Denounces the Gold Standard.

"Against the adoption for America of the single gold standard it is my duty to speak and act in accordance with the pledges of my party and with the interests of the great mass of American people, debtors, producers, and property owners.

"It may be, it doubtless is, the pathway of strength and honor for the National Government to pay all its existing obligations in gold. But that is a small branch of the pending question. It is agreed by all writers on political economy and the question of money that a diminution in the quantity of the metallic money causes an appreciation of the remainder and produces a fall in the prices of all commodities. If there are $4,000,000,000 of gold and $4,000,000,000 of silver in existence, constituting together the world's measure of value, and one-half the quantity is abandoned as a money metal and a measure of value, the other half appreciates in value, and destruction comes to the values of all other property, while all the debts of the world remain unreduced. This brings insolvency to debtors and ruin to business enterprises.

"To such a fate the people are now exposed. To what extent other causes than the demonetization of silver have brought about the distressing condition in which this country has found itself for the last two years is not clear. But I cannot avoid the conclusion that the adoption of the single gold standard has helped to produce the impending calamity. It is not, as I have said, a question of paying the public debt, or whether it shall be paid in gold or in silver. That debt is insignificant compared with the thousands of millions of obligations which weigh with crushing force upon the millions of our fellow-countrymen, equal to or greater in amount than they were a few years ago, while, in the meantime, half the world's money has been stricken from existence, and the prices of all property from which debtors must derive the means to make their payments have gone down one-half.

"If with the fall of one-half in the prices of commodities the debts of the people were also scaled one-half, we could go forward on a single gold standard to revive business prosperity. But with the debts and the prices as they are now widespread bankruptcies are, in my belief, to blight and curse the country in the months and years now close at hand, and the return of full prosperity will be long deferred.

Republicans Must Please the Debtors.

"Therefore the people of this Republic will vote against the single gold standard. The time is approaching when it will be necessary for the Republican Party to present some affirmative measures of bimetallism. What those measures shall be must be determined by the wisest members of that party, which is soon to control, by an overwhelming majority, the popular branch of Congress. The bimetallism we have promised must be reached, or steps toward it must be taken, or the American voters will decide between gold monometallism as the one alternative and silver monometallism as the other.

"It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that the debtors are more numerous than the creditors, and that the citizens who want prices of property to go up outnumber those who want them to remain as they are now. Bimetallism has been promised to the people of this country. They wait with much impatience for the fulfillment of the pledges solemnly made by both parties."

After a free-coinage speech by Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) the regular consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was proceeded with. Several of the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were the subject of running discussions, none of which presented any feature of general interest, but finally, upon an amendment as to the sale of the lands of the Wichita Indians, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) broke out into a political speech.

Extra Session Talk.

He intimated and professed to believe that the Committee on Appropriations, in reporting matters of general legislation on appropriation bills, was simply arranging for an extra session.

"I do not believe it possible," he said, "to avoid an extraordinary session. If all the legislation which the House has put upon appropriation bills, and all the legislation which committees of the Senate have put upon them, is to be considered, I do not believe that between now and 12 o'clock a week from next Monday it will be possible for the Senate to do justice to the great mass of matter which the Committee on Appropriations is bringing here from day to day on appropriation bills, and for which that committee is inviting the consideration of the Senate.

"I think that the Chairman of that committee, Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) who has been quite uneasy of late, has reached a conclusion—in spite of the exertions that he has been making—that there will be an extra session of Congress. I am reconciled to that result. I believe that nothing better can happen than to have the next Congress called in extraordinary session as soon as possible after the 4th of March. I trust that the President of the United States will bring Congress here during the month of April or May in order that some things may be done that have been omitted by this Congress, and in order that some investigations may be made which this Congress will not make, and which, I trust, will be made by the next Congress.

"The best thing that can happen to clear the atmosphere in this country, to get the Nation on the wise and safe road to prosperity, is the assembling within the walls of this Capitol of the next House of Representatives. I expect to see, when that House of Representatives assembles, the Nicaragua Canal project taken up and the bill passed for the building of that canal—not, I trust, by a private corporation, but by the money of the United States. I believe that the next House of Representatives, as well as the next Senate, will provide for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and I believe that the next House of Representatives will take steps for the annexation of Hawaii."

"I would like to know," Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) put in, "whether, if the Nicaragua Canal were built and Hawaii annexed, the Senator would then be willing to have the Wichitas sell their land?"

"Not on an appropriation bill," Mr. Chandler replied. "I should insist on that minor reform. But I am entirely willing that these Wichita lands shall be purchased on a separate bill, and this transaction carried into effect, which takes place on an appropriation bill. I say, Mr. President, that I am sure the next Congress will take wise, judicious, and effective steps for bringing about the sure and ultimate annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

Attacks the Administration.

"Moreover, Mr. President, the assembling of the next Congress will be of great importance, for the purpose of investigating the recent purchase of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States. That transaction, Mr. President, is one of the most remarkable that this country has ever witnessed. Sixty-five millions of bonds have been disposed of at the price of 104, or thereabout, which bonds to-day are worth 118 or 119 in the English and American markets—which bonds were worth 15 per cent. more than they were sold for the day they were sold."

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) interrupted Mr. Chandler to say: "I have just come into the Senate Chamber and have not heard the Senator's remarks. Is the Senator still speaking on the Wichita amendment?"

"I have just left that for a moment," was Mr. Chandler's reply. "I am coming to a transaction to which the Senator from Colorado, some days ago, made some feeble allusions. Sixty-five millions of bonds of the United States have been sold for 15 per cent. less than they were worth. That is a loss to the Treasury and the people of the United States of about $9,000,000. If there ever was a financial transaction of an Administration that needed investigation it is that purchase of gold and that sale of bonds.

"If there ever was a transaction which needed the appointment of a searching and severe committee like that which the Senate placed under the lead of the Senator from Delaware on the Sugar Trust, and which made such full and remarkable discoveries, it is this sale of bonds and this purchase of gold, at a loss to this Government of $9,000,000. Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Vilas) undertook to state to the Senate some justification of this transaction. It was impossible for any Senator on this floor, I think, until the Senators from Wisconsin and Delaware undertook to make the defense, to conceive of any earthly reason why that purchase of gold and that sale of bonds should be made at a loss of $9,000,000 to the people of the United States.

"And what, Mr. President, has been the explanation and the excuse which we have had developed here? It was said that there had been a most startling condition of public affairs upon us; that we had been living over a volcano; that our whole financial system was all ready to explode; that the Treasury of the United States was to be bankrupt, and that gold was to disappear from the Treasury and from the country. We were told that an imminent peril of insolvency was over the country. None of us had known that—none of us had realized that before—until we were told of it by the Senators from Wisconsin and Delaware, as an excuse which they conjured up here for the most extraordinary fiscal operation ever known of in the history of the American Government."

"Was it not part of the contract," interposed Mr. Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) who was sitting by Mr. Chandler, "that the Treasury should be protected from all that?"

Wants an Investigation.

"I will yield to the Senator from Nevada if he wishes to explain his views in connection with that transaction," said Mr. Chandler. "But I say, Mr. President, that it is difficult to use moderate language in speaking of this so-called fiscal operation of the Treasury Department. In my belief, there was no justification for it. In my belief there is a great deal more beneath the surface than the country is aware of, and I do not believe that it was a transaction which the Congress of the United States can afford to let go without investigation.

"It is not likely to be investigated by the present Senate; it is not likely to be investigated by the present House of Representatives; it is sure to be investigated by the next Senate. Therefore, for the purpose of having that investigation made—made thoroughly, made carefully, made impartially, made through the length and breadth and depth of this most extraordinary fiscal operation of the Government—I hope that there will be an extra session of Congress called, and I am constrained to believe, ending as I began, that that is the expectation and the purpose of the Committee on Appropriations, when it brings in here its appropriation bills, laden with general legislation, takes no pains to strike out the legislation when it comes from the House, does its best to make unintelligible matter still more unintelligible, and expects Senators, on their responsibility as Senators, to cast intelligent votes on matters of such general importance.

"I hope, therefore, that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Cockrell) will kindly tell us that he has no expectation of passing the appropriation bills at this session, so that we may be able as well as we can to reconcile ourselves to the inevitable, and to be prepared for that extra session of Congress which the President of the United States will doubtless call, in order that the proper appropriations may be made, in order that progress may be made in those matters of great national importance, to which I have alluded, and in order that there may be exhibited to the Congress and to the people the full details of this most extraordinary financial transaction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Cockrell Says It Is Not So.

Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, replying to Mr. Chandler, said:

"If the appropriation bills fail, it will be because of the course and conduct of the distinguished Senator and of the steering committee on the other side of the chamber. It will not be the fault of the Appropriations Committee, because we have all but two of the bills on the calendar, and are ready to pass them at any time. I do not believe that there is a solitary member of the Appropriations Committee, whether Republican or Democrat, who is doing anything directly or indirectly for the purpose of preventing the passage of the appropriation bills. I must say that I honestly believe that the Republican members of the committee are striving with the Democratic members to get these bills in the best shape possible for their early passage by the Senate, so as to give no cause or pretext for an extra session of Congress."

This brought to a close the political flurry started by Mr. Chandler, and the discussion of the amendments resumed its hum-drum character—progress being made as far as Page 63 of the bill, or about two-thirds of it.

CAUTION.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and, in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Figures compiled by Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller show the receipts for the seven months of this fiscal year from internal revenue to have been $91,031,311, an increase of $6,882,068 over the corresponding period of 1894.

The principal items are: Spirits, $53,578,314, an increase of $5,716,661; tobacco, $17,648,947, an increase of $1,216,798; fermented liquors, $18,385,184, a decrease of $180,383.

The receipts for January, 1895, were $2,037,957 less than for January, 1894.

HAYWARD'S FATHER AND MOTHER TESTIFY

Adry Often Threatened His Brother's Life, Mr. Hayward Says.

MINNEAPOLIS, Min., Feb. 20.—By means of the testimony of W. W. Hayward, father of Harry and Adry, the defense is trying to show that Adry, and not Harry, was the arch-conspirator in the murder of Miss Ging.

Mrs. W. W. Hayward this afternoon swore positively that on the night of the murder the doors of Harry's apartments were locked, and that it was impossible for Blixt to place the weapon under the pillow, as he said he did.

She also said that on three occasions Adry had told her that he had been promised immunity from prosecution.

Mr. Hayward was called to the stand and asked regarding the famous "T" rail. Blixt has sworn that he never saw the rail until Harry brought it to him, and asked him to cut it. The witness to-day said he purchased the rail at Blixt's suggestion to replace some broken grate bars under the boiler.

Mr. Hayward was asked about certain family quarrels, and about the abstraction of a sum of money from his safe, the inference being that Adry had stolen it. Then he was asked if Adry had said to him: "I'm going to rob street cars or 'hold up' trains and get money somehow. I've got a scheme, and I'll fix Harry yet."

This the witness admitted, excepting about the trains, and saying, "I know a scheme," instead of "I have a scheme."

"I said, 'You're a bluffer,'" continued the witness. "He said, 'You'll see whether I'm a bluffer or not.'"

"Did Adry ever make any threats against Harry?"

"Yes, a good many times, but more particularly during the last three or four months. He often said he'd 'fix him.'"

When court adjourned Mr. Hayward was on the stand, and the attorneys were engaged in a wrangle over the admission of testimony intended to discredit Adry's testimony on the ground that he is insane.

HE FOUGHT UNDER MARCO BOZZARIS

Death of a Greek Who Took Part in the Famous Night Attack.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 20.—Frank Constantine Victorato died at his home in this city to-day. He was about ninety-eight years old. He was born in the Ionian Islands, and as a young man took part in the Greek rebellion which resulted in the independence of that country, fighting under the leadership of Marco Bozzaris.

He took part in the famous battle of Aug. 20, 1823, when, by a night attack, the Greek army of 1,200 destroyed the Turkish force of over 4,000. Victorato always maintained that the accepted histories of that event were incorrect, and that Bozzaris fell at the hands of his own men.

Later, Frank enlisted in a privateer and was captured by the Turks and sentenced to life in the galleys, but, by pretending to be a British subject, enlisted the interest of the Consul and made his escape. He then went to Russia, and from there to England, and again followed the sea, having many escapes from the pirates of the Chinese Sea.

He came to this country in 1841, and, retiring from the sea, went to Salem in 1851, where he established a bowling alley in Derby Square and did a flourishing business, and, investing in real estate, accumulated considerable property. He then built what is now the Young Men's Christian Association Building, on Central Street, which proved an unfortunate investment, and the savings of a lifetime were swept away.

He spoke no less than eight or ten languages, and would often stop traveling peddlers or organ grinders to talk with them in their native tongue. He was a member of Essex Lodge, I. O. O. F., and leaves a family.

Saved by Brave Paul Rogers.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 20.— Annie Hawkins and Elmore Overton, girls of this village, broke through the ice while sliding on Great South Bay, yesterday.

Paul Rogers and Ernest Kaler, who were skating some distance away, saw them go under, and sprinted toward them. Without attempting to slow up, Rogers plunged into the icy water, and made for the girls. They tried to get their arms around his neck. While he was struggling with them his companion secured a long pole, which he threw across the break in the ice. The three in the water seized it, and were drawn up on hard ice.

The girls and Rogers were exhausted and nearly frozen.

SUES THE OLD OFFICERS

Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company's Affairs in Court.

ACTION BROUGHT BY THE RECEIVER

W. T. Gilbert Asks that Messrs. Munsell, Hunt, and Holly Be Made to Restore $146,666.66 to the Company.

Considerable light may be shed on the wrecking of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company by the suit begun by William T. Gilbert, who was appointed receiver of the company last month.

Mr. Gilbert charges Harvey M. Munsell, Abel C. Hunt, and John I. Holly with a conspiracy by which, he says, they got $146,666.66, which he wants restored to the company.

The shaky condition of the company was exclusively set forth at considerable length by The New-York Times shortly before it went into the hands of a receiver last Fall. The Insurance Department, after a lengthy examination, had found that the company's reserve fund had been badly impaired, and that its capital was wiped out. The officers promised to make good the impairment, but, after a long series of delays and unfulfilled promises, the matter was finally placed in the hands of the Attorney General, and a receiver was appointed to wind up the affairs of the concern.

The first receiver, some time after his appointment, asked to be relieved, as he could find no assets, and nothing on which to administer. His request was granted, and Mr. Gilbert was appointed in his stead. Mr. Gilbert at once began a minute examination into the history of the concern, as a result of which he brought the suit.

The three men whom Mr. Gilbert sues jointly were formerly officers of the company. John I. Holly was the original promoter of the concern, and until its reorganization, in 1893, he was President. Then he became Controller, and Everett A. Dunham, a New-Haven insurance man, was made President. Harvey M. Munsell was for some time Vice President, and Abel C. Hunt Secretary of the company, and how they got these offices Mr. Gilbert explains in his complaint.

He says that Munsell and Hunt, prior to their connection with the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company, were President and Secretary, respectively, of the National Alliance Insurance Company. It is charged that about 1890 they entered into a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy with Holly for the transfer of all the assets of the National Alliance Company to the Commercial Company, the latter company to reinsure all the risks of the former and to assume all its liabilities.

It was agreed, as charged, that instead of the assets being allowed to remain with the Commercial Alliance, they should be converted to the use of and divided between Munsell, Hunt, and Holly, without any consideration. Holly, it is alleged, agreed that he would see to it that Munsell and Hunt were elected Directors and officers of the Commercial Alliance Company.

Pursuant to this plan, Mr. Gilbert says, Munsell and Hunt represented to the Directors of the Commercial Alliance Company that the transfer of the assets of the National Alliance Company could not be made unless they would agree to repay to Munsell and Hunt $40,000, which it was represented was owing to them by the National Alliance for moneys advanced, and also to pay them $106,666.66, pursuant to an agreement which it was claimed existed between them and the National Alliance for the payment to them of commissions on the receipts of the company for some years to come.

The plan was carried out, the complaint goes on to say. The money was paid, and Munsell was elected Vice President and Hunt Secretary of the Commercial Alliance. The receiver declares that the sums paid to them exceeded by many thousands of dollars the value of the assets transferred to the Commercial Alliance Company, and that the representations made by which the Directors of that company were induced to pay over the money were false.

Mr. Gilbert says that Munsell and Hunt had not advanced any moneys to the National Alliance Company, or if they had they were fully repaid, and that that company did not owe them any money whatever, and that the contracts which they claimed existed as the basis of their claim to $100,666.66 never existed at all, or if they did exist, they were fraudulent and void.

It is charged that Holly received a part of the money that was paid to Munsell and Hunt, and that Munsell purchased the house and lot at 6 West Eighty-eighth Street with some of the money, and put the title in the name of his sister, Mary C. Munsell.

The case came up yesterday before Justice Andrews on a motion made by Hotchkiss & Maddox, attorneys for the receiver, asking for an order to compel Munsell to account for the moneys he is charged with having wrongfully obtained, and to have the court decree that the property 6 West Eighty-fourth Street be held in trust for the receiver of the company, and to have it conveyed to the receiver for the benefit of the company. Mary C. Munsell is made a party defendant in the action, with her brother and Holly and Hunt.

Mr. Munsell, in speaking of the suit, said to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening:

"The various contracts referred to in the suit were duly submitted to the Insurance Department and received its approval. The amounts received on account of the commission contracts held by myself and Mr. Hunt in commutation of the same were not deemed to be excessive. The whole transaction was open and above board and duly authorized by the Board of Directors of the company, and the fullest investigation is desired by all the parties concerned."

FOR ATTACKING A CAR

The Jury in the Edward Kelly Case Was Still Out at Midnight.

Edward Kelly, indicted under Section 635 of the Penal Code for malicious injury to a railroad car, by throwing a stone during the recent strike, was placed on trial in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday.

He was a motorman on the Third Avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and struck with the others.

Sergt. John Haley of the Fourth Avenue Precinct testified to Kelly's throwing two stones at a car on Feb. 4. Other witnesses corroborated the Sergeant. Kelly and others swore that he had not thrown a stone.

Other strikers are accused of the same crime, and on the result of this case hinges the action on the other cases.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock, and at midnight had not been heard from.

Liquor Dealers' Reception and Ball.

The eighth annual reception and dance of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of New-York City was held at Lenox Lyceum last night.

The ballroom and the hallways of the building were crowded with guests. In speaking of the gathering, Mr. Tekulsky, the Chairman of the association, said that Mayor Strong had been invited and had promised to drop in and remain a few minutes if he could possibly spare the time. Up to a late hour the Mayor had not arrived.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS.
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST MR. EVANS

He Is Accused of Having Struck Ambrose H. Purdy in 1893.

It was discovered yesterday that among the old indictments in the office of Assistant District Attorney Unger was one against Mr. Evans, the lawyer, who, with Lawyer Jerome, appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities at Albany in behalf of Recorder Goff's proposed bill, introduced by Senator Robertson, reorganizing the Court of General Sessions.

The complainant in the case was Ambrose H. Purdy, the criminal lawyer. According to the affidavits accompanying the papers, the complainant was sitting in his office at 116 Centre Street, with his hands in his pockets, when Evans entered, and, without warning, struck Purdy in the face, a ring upon his hand cutting it. This is corroborated by affidavits of John C. McNiffe, Thomas J. L. Sharkey, and Dr. William D. McKay, who attended Mr. Purdy.

A complaint was made by Mr. Purdy in the Tombs Police Court on Dec. 4, 1893. Mr. Evans was arrested, and the case came up before Justice Koch two days later, and, after a hearing, was sent to the Special Sessions. Meantime, Mr. Evans was released on a bail of $300, furnished by Bernard L. Kearns of 1,018 Lexington Avenue.

Ex-District Attorney Nicoll, who was at that time in office, had the matter brought before the Grand Jury, and an indictment for assault in the second degree, signed by "B. Lockwood, foreman of the Grand Jury," followed on the 19th of December. Then, on the requst of the District Attorney, the case was transferred, this time to the General Sessions.

It was placed on the calendar for trial in Part I. for Dec. 22. The case was called, Mr. Goff appearing for Mr. Evans, and it went over by mutual consent. That was its last appearance upon the calendar. None of the Assistant District Attorneys can explain why it has not been tried, except that the two, defendant and complainant, had "made up," or that it has been overlooked.

Recorder Goff, when seen about the matter, said: "I have nothing to say."

THE REICHARD PICTURES AT AUCTION

The First Night's Sale at Chickering Hall Realizes $25,890.

There was a fair attendance last night at Chickering Hall, on the occasion of the first night's sale of the pictures belonging to the firm of Reichard & Co. Many collectors and dealers were present, but at no time was the bidding spirited. The prices were generally small, many pictures selling for less than the original cost.

Bargains were plenty, a Courbet, for example—"A Glen in the Jura"—going to Knoedler & Co. for the ridiculously low sum of $260, and a large Michel, "The Storm," was bought by S. Hess for $310. The Troyon, "Landscape and Cattle," brought the largest price of the evening, being sold to A. H. Alker for $1,525. This buyer also secured many other pictures, notably the following: "Summer Morning," by Lerolle, $525; "Sunset," Jules Dupré, $725; "At Avittas," Sanchez-Perrier, $725, and "The Halt," Berne Bellecour, $1,250.

Among the larger priced pictures were "The Public Gardens, Venice," by Ziem, $625, bought by Knoedler & Co.; "Roses and Strawberries," by Roble, $875; "Morning at the Pond," by Corot, $1,100, (Knoedler & Co.,) and "A River Scene," by Daubigny, $1,250, the purchaser of which caused his name to be withheld. Two pictures went as low as $50, and in all eighty-five works were sold, bringing $25,890. The sale will be concluded to-night.

Sale of the Tracy Pictures.

There were sixty-three paintings by the late J. M. Tracy offered last night at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, for which $5,777 was received. Considerable interest was manifested, and the prices were fair, all things considered. They ranged from $310, brought by "In the Pasture," to as low as $20, paid for some of the slight sketches of dogs. Many well-known sportsmen were present, and not a few prominent horse owners. The sale will be concluded to-night.

John W. Smith Under No Charge.

Publicity was given yesterday to a statement from the Tombs Police Court as follows:

T. I. Birkin & Co., manufacturers of lace curtains in Nottingham, England, through their manager in this city, A. B. Dick of 29 Mercer Street, preferred a charge of forgery against a former employe named John W. Smith. The specific charge was the forgery of T. I. Birkin & Co.'s indorsement to a check for $158.80 on the First National Bank of Lockhaven, Penn., dated April 3, 1893. It is thought that Birkin & Co. have lost $15,000 through Smith's machinations. He was traveling through the United States for the firm, and was a trusted man. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Justice Voorhis held him in $1,500 bail to answer.

Through an unfortunate blunder John W. Smith was placed in the position of A. B. Dick, and vice versa. Mr. Smith is office manager for T. I. Birkin & Co., while Dick is the man accused. Naturally, Mr. Smith is very much annoyed by the confusion of identity, and his annoyance is shared by a large circle of friends.

The Cost of His Suit at Law.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There's a man in Island Falls who knows something about the fun—and profit—of going to law. A few months ago he placed in the hands of an attorney for collection a bill for about $30 for work done on a building. Recently he wrote to the disciple of Blackstone to see if the bill had been collected, and received word that it had, but that the cost of collection was so great that the bill lacked 68 cents of being enough to cover the expenses. He then hired another lawyer to investigate, who sustained the first verdict. The experience has cost the man just $5.68 thus far.

UNWILLING TO ARBITRATE

Strike and Lock-out of Electrical Workers Unbroken.

TO STOP WORK IN SEVERAL BUILDINGS

Contractors Refuse to Entertain a Proposition from Builders and Electrical Workers for Arbitration.

Nothing was done last night to break the strike and lock-out of the electrical workers. The electrical workers say that they are willing to do anything that is fair and right as they understand matters.

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers feels that it has done all that justice and equity demand, and believes that the Electrical Contractors' Association is not dealing in a straightforward way.

The only thing of a positive nature done by the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday that it would make public was to order out the electrical workers in the building at the corner of Pine Street and Broadway, the Clearing House Building, in Cedar Street, and the new building for St. Luke's Hospital, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Tenth Avenue. The strike in these buildings is to begin at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Master Builders' Association is getting very much interested in the strike between the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Electrical Contractors' Association, believing that a delay in placing wires in the buildings now in the course of construction may affect members of the association injuriously. It was said last night that the builders have made an effort to have the electrical contractors settle the matter speedily, but that the contractors, feeling that they are sufficiently strong in their position, have refused to do as the builders wish them to.

Except as mentioned above, there was no change in the situation last night, although it was said at 37 Clinton Place that the electrical workers had heard rumors that the electrical contractors had announced that unless the men go back to work by Monday morning, their places will be filled with non-union men. As no formal notice of such a declaration had been received, it was simply given out as a rumor.

An effort was made by the Board of Walking Delegates to have an arbitration committee, consisting of five men for each of the three organizations interested in the matter, appointed to settle the differences that led to the strike, but, although the builders and the electrical workers agreed to appoint their men and abide by their decision in the matter, the Electrical Contractors' Association refused to entertain the proposition.

There has as yet been no suggestion of ordering a sympathetic strike in the building trades, and such a measure will not be resorted to until all other means have failed.

JACKET MAKERS STOP WORK.

Many Thousand Workers in This City and Brooklyn Strike.

Three thousand members of Children's Jacket Makers' Local Assembly, No. 155, stopped work yesterday in over 200 shops to compel the contractors to renew the old agreement for six months. Three thousand childrens' jacket makers in Brooklyn and Brownsville also struck. Six hundred members of the Buttonhole Makers' Union also went on strike. Nearly two thousand of the strikers are girls and women. The women form a branch of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union.

The contract submitted by the strikers to the contractors provides for ten hours' work a day, and nine hours on Saturday. Knights of Labor only are to be employed. Every Monday is to be pay day. No operator can have more than one assistant. Members must be engaged for six months.

There are two grades of garments in the trade—baisted and unbaisted work. The men and women who make children's jackets are divided into classes called operators, assistant operators, baisters, assistant baisters, and under pressers. These in turn are again graded in two or three classes, as to their ability. Operators' wages have been fixed at from $13 to $16 a week; those of assistant operators at from $6 to $12; baisters at from $10 to $13; assistant baisters at from $6 to $8, and under pressers at from $6 to $10. For unbaisted work operators are to be paid from $10 to $14, assistant operators, $6 to $7; under pressers, $6 to $7; over pressers, for all kinds of work, $8 to $12; fitters, $9 to $13; bushelers, $7 to $10.

At 19 Pitt Street, the headquarters of the assembly, it was announced that nearly seventy-five contractors, some of them members of the Contractors' Association, had signed the new agreement.

The strikers in this city met throughout the day at Congress Hall, 226 Stanton Street. A large number of girls and women were present, all dressed in their holiday clothes. The union sent a band of music to the hall, and there was dancing.

The strikers in Brooklyn and Brownsville met at their two headquarters and received reports that a number of their employers also signed the new agreement, whereupon their employes were ordered back to work.

All the strikers are confident of their complete triumph over the contractors. The strikes are expected to be over this week. The trade is at its height now, and the strikers claim that the contractors cannot hold out another week without ruin to themselves and the manufacturers.

If the strikes are not settled by Saturday the strikers intend to call upon the vest makers, trousers makers, and sailors' jacketmakers to reinforce their position.

Such a sympathetic strike, it is asserted, will completely shut down all the shops and add 20,000 men and women to the ranks of the strikers.

The strikers expressed no fear yesterday over the threat of the United Garment Workers to organize an opposition union. Non-union men are scare, they said, and women are not to be had at all.

"No honest man," they said, "will organize or join such a union when we are engaged in a determined fight with the employers. Such a move can only be in the interest of the employer."

The arrest of Walking Delegate Rubenstein was reported yesterday in Brooklyn for alleged interference with a contractor. Rubenstein was bailed.

WE GIVE AWAY
A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast
ON TRIAL.

They absolutely *cure*
SICK HEADACHE,
Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."
The substitute costs the dealer less.
It costs you ABOUT the same.
HIS profit is in the "just as good."
WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE,
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MARGARET ROBINSON'S MISHAP

The Actress Receives a Blow from a Whip Intended for a Horse.

The realism of the greater "Shenandoah," which is now playing at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, came near costing Margaret Robinson the loss of an eye Tuesday night.

In the retreat scene, after the Battle of Cedar Creek, when Gen. Sheridan dashes in from Winchester, many men and horses are employed, as those will remember who saw

CALLED BOGUS REFORMER

The Board of Education Condemned Dr. MacArthur.

CHARGES NOT SUBSTANTIATED

Committees Could Get No Proof from the Clergyman that Teachers Paid Tribute to Political Leaders.

If the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur had been present yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Education, he would have heard not a thing that could in any way be interpreted as complimentary to him.

He would have heard, on the contrary, sentences of denunciation. He would have heard himself called a "sensationalist" and a "bogus reformer."

The stoppers of the vials of wrath flew out when there came, in routine, the question as to whether the committees that had been investigating, or trying to investigate Dr. MacArthur's charges that public school teachers are obliged to pay tribute to political leaders, should be discharged. The report of these committees, declaring that Dr. MacArthur could not substantiate his accusation and that he could not be induced to put facts before the committees, has already been printed in The New-York Times.

When the pleasure of the board was asked by President Knox, half a dozen Commissioners wanted the floor in a hurry, but Commissioner Gerard had it first. In his slow and moderate way, he said:

"This board should go further than does this report. We should refute, in a resolution, the slander which has been uttered by a man who spoke without the slightest shadow of proof, and who did not dare stand by his statements when he was put to the test—when we gave him a chance to produce evidence."

Commissioner Van Arsdale was considerably excited when he was able to get a hearing.

"By the minutes of this meeting," he shouted, "our condemnation of Dr. MacArthur should be put on the wings of the morning, so that the whole world may know what kind of a man he is.

"Here is a man occupying a sacred desk, who stands by that desk and makes wild charges that reflect upon this body, and when he was asked to bring his proofs he sneaked out of it.

"If a man occupying the sacred position he is supposed to occupy should so far forget his calling as to use, as he has done, language that a street gamin would not indulge in and would be ashamed of, he had better step down and let a man who knows something about the divine calling take his place.

"Send him a copy of our minutes, so that he can see what we think of him. I would condemn the man who makes charges and then sneaks out of them as Dr. MacArthur did."

"We should send a copy of Commissioner Van Arsdale's remarks to Dr. MacArthur," said Commissioner Strauss. "If my views on this matter were photographed they would be an exact copy of those of Mr. Van Arsdale.

"I consider Dr. MacArthur in this matter a sensationalist. I don't think he has or ever had any facts whatever to substantiate the charges he made. If he had he would have brought them to us, rather than that we should brand him as we are doing.

"There is one excuse for him. It's this: I think he is infested with the prevalent disease. The spirit of reform has struck him, but it struck him in the wrong place. He is trying to imitate a better and a wiser and more consistent man in his own profession. It probably occurred to him that in the wave of reform the Board of Education had not been touched and he thought he would have a try at it.

"But he is a rush-light alongside that electric, clerical reformer. I look upon him and characterize him as a bogus reformer—bogus—bogus—a man who started in to reform something and didn't know what it was. So long as he gained notoriety that was all he wanted.

"I think this board can be charitable in view of the fact that this man has made himself so ridiculous that there is no need for us to deny any of his charges. We might, however, in a charitable spirit send a minute of our action to Dr. MacArthur."

The board voted to accept the report, discharge the committees, and Dr. MacArthur will be promptly notified.

The board appointed Mrs. Rainsford, wife of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of 209 East Sixteenth Street, a Trustee for the Eighteenth Ward, to serve until Jan. 1, 1899. Mrs. Rainsford will be the only woman Trustee and the second of her sex to be honored with an appointment.

President Thomas Hunter and the teachers of the Normal College sent in a petition asking that women be appointed School Trustees to fill vacancies that exist or may occur until two out of every five Trustees are women. This petition was referred to the Committee on School System, but it was not lost sight of, for before the meeting ended Commissioner Hubbell tried to get the board to commit itself on the question whether it believed there should be a woman in every Board of Trustees.

Commissioner O'Brien, speaking against immediate action, said: "Members say ladies should be Trustees, but not Commissioners. If they are fit to be Trustees, why should they not be Commissioners?"

There were only eleven Commissioners present at this time and it was decided to postpone further consideration of the question.

Refuses to Answer Questions.

Jessie Burton, twenty-two years old, was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $300 bail on a charge of larceny, after refusing to answer any questions.

Mrs. Frederick Esler of 614 Lexington Avenue advertised recently for a servant. Miss Burton responded on Tuesday morning. She was stylishly dressed, handsome, and refined in her manner. She impressed Mrs. Esler so favorably that she engaged her at once, without the formality of investigating references.

Mrs. Esler left the young woman in charge of the house while she paid some visits to neighbors. On her return she saw the young woman running down the street. She did not pursue Miss Burton, but went into her home to see if anything was missing. She found that some silk and linen goods and silverware were gone, and she informed the police.

Miss Burton was found not long afterward at Fifty-third Street and Lexington Avenue with some of the missing property concealed about her clothes. She told the police she would answer no questions, even if sent to prison for life.

William E. Gladstone's Will Filed.

A will signed by William E. Gladstone was yesterday filed in the Surrogate's office. The testator was not the famous English statesman, but a prosperous oxygen manufacturer at 1,263 Broadway, this city. He was born in England. His death occurred Feb. 2.

By the terms of his will he leaves all his property to his widow, Amelia F. Gladstone, and appoints her sole executrix. Mr. Gladstone leaves a brother and four sisters in England, and a brother in Australia. Surrogate Fitzgerald has granted an order for the service of the citations for the probate of the will upon them by publication.

TRINITY ALUMNI AT DINNER

President Smith Tells of the Excellent Condition of the College—Prof. Luther and Others Speak.

Around a number of small tables in the dining room of the Hotel Savoy there were gathered last night seventy-five gentlemen, many of them prominent in the affairs of Church and State, and all of them representing alumni of Trinity College, who had met at their annual dinner.

At the head of the main table sat the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, rector of Trinity Chapel and President of the Alumni Association, while on either side of him sat Dr. George Williamson Smith, the President of the college; Prof. Flavel S. Luther, John Sabine Smith, Bishop Talbot of Wyoming, and W. D. McCracken, the speaker of the evening.

Dr. Vibbert, who acted as toastmaster, after a few introductory remarks, introduced Dr. Smith for the first toast of the evening on "Trinity College." Dr. Smith said:

"It is significant of the interest felt in Trinity College that so large a proportion of her graduates should find time in this busy city and at this busy time to meet for the renewing of old associations, and to consider what is for her welfare. I always feel that grateful acknowledgments are due to the New-York Association of the Alumni for the hospitable manner in which suggestions in regard to the college are received.

Dr. Smith went on to say that the college was growing in numbers, strength and reputation, and that $150,000 had been added to the funds in the last three years. In conclusion, he said:

"We have a smaller proportion of men who are not in every way a credit to us than can be said of many colleges, and there are few who are not enthusiastic in the praise of their Alma Mater. She stands to-day the strongest and most important corporation under the control of churchmen in Connecticut, and with two exceptions the strongest and most important academic instruction in the Protestant Episcopal Church."

Prof. Luther spoke for the Faculty, and evoked much laughter by the pictures he drew of the professors, all of whom were known to those present. Mr. McCracken, who has written some recent works on Switzerland, spoke on the land of Tell, John Sabine Smith responded for the Trustees, and Bishop Talbot made a few remarks.

Robert Thorne read a poem sent by Prof. C. F. Johnson, entitled, "The End of Commencement" that he had sent as a letter of regret, and also read a poem by the same author that had appeared in The Hartford Courant, and of which Charles A. Dana said at Cornell that as long as poems of this class appeared in the newspapers there was hope for American poetry.

RECEPTION BY THE GOVERNOR

The Legislature and Many State Officers Accept the Hospitality of the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The annual Legislative reception was held at the Executive Mansion to-night by Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton, who were assisted in receiving the guests by their three eldest daughters. It was a brilliant assemblage, about six hundred guests being present, and was the first Legislative reception ever attended by ladies.

The mansion was brilliantly illuminated, and an abundance of plants and flowers were scattered about the spacious halls. The guests included the members of the Legislature, the State officers, several of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and many of the Republican State Committeemen and their wives. The Governor's staff, the staff of the Third Brigade of the National Guard, and members of the other brigade staffs and of the staffs of local military organizations were present in uniform. Many local Republican politicians from all over the State and personal friends of the Governor and Mrs. Morton from various pjortions of the State were also present.

J. Sloat Fassett and Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, were noticed in the throng.

Mrs. Morton wore a gown of white satin, which was relieved and softened by draperies of embroidered tulle. In her high coiffure, about her throat, and flashing fire amidst the folds of her corsage were superb diamonds.

Miss Morton was in a dainty gown of white satin, partially veiled by palest green chiffon, with a few pearl ornaments.

Miss Lena Morton was in a girlish gown of white silk and chiffon, with flowers, and Miss Edith Morton, who made her début in New-York early this season, wore pale blue silk, tulle, and roses.

STRIKER SHOT BY NON-UNION MAN

Both Held in Court—A Conductor Kicked Into Unconsciousness.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Feb. 20.—Patrick Stines, a former car conductor of the Brooklyn Heights Company, was shot in the head early this morning by Martin B. Keller, a non-union conductor.

Keller and Max Neiram, another non-union conductor, were attacked near Keller's home on the outskirts of Maspeth by three men, one of whom was Stines. He struck Keller on the head, knocked him down, and began kicking him.

Keller freed himself and ran toward his home, but Stines followed. Keller pointed a revolver at Stines and said: "If you don't keep away I will shoot you."

He did shoot and Stines fell to the ground.

Stines was taken to Dr. Dow's house by his companions, and was arrested there on complaint of Keller by William Methven, who is in charge of the Deputy Sheriffs at Maspeth. He was able to go before Police Justice Monteverde, in Newtown, and was held in $750 for assault. The men who were with him ran away.

A counter charge was made against Keller of felonious assault with intent to kill, and bail was at first fixed at $1,500 and then increased to $5,000 by Judge Monteverde.

A car in charge of Conductor Thompson, in Grand Street this evening, was boarded by two men at Humboldt Street. They threw Thompson off the car and kicked him into unconsciousness.

Cienfuegos Officers Arrive.

On the steamer Antilla, from Nassau, which arrived here yesterday, were Chief Officer Smith, Chief Engineer McLaughlin, Purser Ansell, and one of the crew of the Ward Line steamer Cienfuegos, wrecked near Nassau, Feb. 4. Capt. Hoyt was left in Nassau.

The Cienfuegos, it was said, is in a dangerous position, and, unless very moderate weather prevails, there is great doubt if anything can be done toward saving the hull or machinery. The wrecking tug Right Arm is now on her way to the scene of the wreck.

Edgar W. Nye was also a passenger on the Antilla. He shows no ill effects of his rough experience on the Cienfuegos.

Indicted for Wife Murder.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 20.—W. E. Ellsworth was to-day indicted for the murder of his wife, Edith, by administering strychnine. Mrs. Ellsworth died in convulsions ten days ago, and Ellsworth was shortly afterward arrested on the charge of murdering her to secure her money. They came here last September, since which time Ellsworth has been employed on several newspapers. The wife's maiden name was Edith Clark, and she was born in Brooklyn.

Imagine the Czar of Russia recommending any particular brand of candles. Imagine, if you can, the United States Government endorsing this or that brand of baking powder. The claim that it does is all "buncombe."

What the Government has done is to cause various baking powders to be analyzed and the analyses published without comment as to the comparative merits.

These analyses show Cleveland's Baking Powder the strongest pure cream of tartar powder examined, but you can get a copy of the Official Report, free, by writing to Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SYNDICATE'S OFFER WITHDRAWN

Long Island Traction Stockholders Will Present a Reorganization Plan—Mr. Flynn Gets an Injunction.

About sixty of the stockholders of the Long Island Traction Company met in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, last night. Among them were John G. Jenkins, Dick S. Ramsay, Eugene G. Blackford, Thomas E. Pearsall, William J. Richardson, Moses May, ex-Mayor James Howell, William Lamb, Seth L. Keeny, Isidore M. Bon, Thomas S. Moore, Marshall S. Driggs, Horace J. Morse, William H. Ziegler, J. S. Dettmar, A. J. Pouch, E. C. Smith, Bernard Gallagher, and Edward Johnson.

It was said that the stockholders present represented $12,000,000 of the $30,000,000 capital.

Marshall S. Driggs presided. Addresses were made by John G. Jenkins, William H. Ziegler, and Dick S. Ramsay.

Mr. Jenkins said the syndicate that had offered to purchase the stock of the Long Island Traction Company at $10 a share had withdrawn this offer. He declared that no reorganization should be had with Mr. Lewis as the President, though he thought Mr. Lewis had made himself valuable as a manager; no man could have managed the company successfully without money, and the company only had $49,000 to start a thirty-million-dollar organization.

It was decided to appoint a committee of six to confer with the management of the Long Island Traction Company, to fully investigate the affairs of the company, and to formulate a plan to be submitted to the stockholders at the earliest date.

Mr. Driggs appointed as the committee Horace J. Morse, William H. Ziegler, J. S. Dettmar, A. J. Pouch, E. C. Smith, and Bernard Gallagher. They held a meeting and decided to present their plan on Friday at 2 o'clock, at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad, in Montague Street.

Almet F. Jencks, counsel for Patrick H. Flynn, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn, and the owner of $100,000 worth of the stock of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, applied to the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday for an order to enjoin the Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, as the holder of certain securities, from taking any action whereby the Brooklyn City Railroad Company should be compelled to shoulder any more debt than it now has to bear.

Mr. Flynn believes that it is the intention of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to default on the lease of the Brooklyn City Company, or to take such steps as will result in its surrender, and to claim upon such surrender that the Brooklyn City Railroad Company should assume the payment of the collateral trust notes, or some part thereof, in furtherance of a scheme or understanding between the Boards of Directors of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and in fraud of the stockholders of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Mr. Flynn demands that the defendants be enjoined from taking any action for the repayment of the guarantee fund of $4,000,000, or which will result in the release of the claim of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company upon the guarantee fund, and that the plaintiff may have a temporary injunction restraining the defendants, the corporations, their Directors, officers, or agents, and all and any of them, in the premises.

The injunction was granted, and the case will now be set down for a hearing as to why the injunction should not be made permanent.

IN MEMORY OF LOST FISHERMEN

Services Held in Gloucester, and Several Hundred Dollars Subscribed for the Relief of Families.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 20.—The annual public memorial service for fishermen lost from this port during the year was held under the auspices of the Gloucester Relief Association in City Hall to-night. The hall was crowded. Seated on the platform were members of the City Council and prominent citizens. Mayor Cook presided. The Rev. George T. Raymond offered prayer, after which Miss Lou Witham recited "Loss of the Hesperus on Norman's Woe."

Mrs. Eva T. Cook, President of the Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps, and wife of Mayor Cook, delivered an eloquent address.

City Clerk Somes read the names of 119 men who had been drowned during the year, leaving 25 wives and 50 children, while 95 young men left behind them fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters to mourn their loss. The total number lost for the last twenty-one years was 2,062, an average of 98.2 per annum. He concluded by recommending that a plain granite shaft be erected to their memory.

The Rev. A. S. Gumbart of the Dudley Street Church, Boston, also made an address.

At the conclusion of the service several hundred dollars were collected.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Martin Brimmer of Boston is at the Waldorf.

—Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati is at the Gilsey.

—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware is at the Brevoort.

—Ex-Controller Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y., is at the Hoffman.

—Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—The Very Rev. Dean Hole of Rochester, England, is at the Everett.

—Congressmen William J. Bryan of Nebraska and James J. Belden of New-York are at the Windsor.

—Bishop William Lawrence of Boston and Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia are at the Fifth Avenue.

The Theatre Hat in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 20.—The Assembly to-day passed the bill prohibiting the wearing of high hats at places of amusement.

MEETING OF PUBLISHERS

Questions Affecting Newspaper Business Under Discussion.

ADVERTISING AND RATES CHARGED

Not Agreed Upon the Advisability of Making Special Terms for the Outside Advertiser—The Newspapers Represented.

Publishers of newspapers from every part of this country gathered at the Brunswick Hotel yesterday to discuss questions relating to the business as distinguished from the news-gathering and editorial conduct of daily papers.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has a membership of 160, and over one-half the members were present at the beginning of the ninth annual meeting at noon in the ball room of the hotel.

Sessions will be held this morning and afternoon at 10 and 2 o'clock, and to-morrow at the same hours. A banquet will be spread for the members Friday night at the conclusion of the business meetings.

In the absence of the President of the association, James W. Scott of The Chicago Herald, who is detained in that city completing the purchase of the interest of his former partner, John R. Walsh, in the newspaper, the meeting was called to order by S. H. Kauffmann of The Washington Star, the Vice President, E. H. Woods of The Boston Herald, being also unavoidably absent. Mr. Kauffmann is one of the members of the Executive Committee, the others being C. W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, J. A. Butler of The Buffalo News, M. A. McRae of The Cincinnati Post and The St. Louis Chronicle, and Frederick Driscoll of The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

W. C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times, the Secretary, registered the names of those of the members who arrived yesterday. Although only about one-half of these put in an appearance at the morning or afternoon sessions, a large number reached the city later in the day or evening, and will be present to-day and to-morrow.

Among the topics discussed yesterday were the proportion of "want" advertisements received by telephone, branch offices, messengers, or collectors, and at the main office, to get at the value of each of these methods of securing advertisements; what commissions are paid to agents on local contracts; whether lower rates should be made to advertisers outside the central shopping district; in what way to obtain advertisements which now appear only in weekly and monthly publications; the making of contracts for advertisements in certain designated positions in the paper; the best methods of circulation and of keeping accounts with dealers and subscribers, and the value of coupon and colored-supplement schemes.

In the discussion of the advisability of allowing outside advertisers special rates, based on the theory that, because a merchant's store is not centrally situated, the value of a newspaper's circulation in all parts of the city is reduced, owing to the supposed fact that residents of one section will not cross town to another to secure advertised bargains, A. J. Aiken of Milwaukee told the following:

A merchant in the Harlem of Milwaukee insisted on a 25 per cent. reduction in the rate of advertising. It was granted. He advertised more freely under these conditions than the merchants in the centre of the shopping district. The result was that he drew the trade away from the centre to the outskirts of town, and in a short time had became so prosperous that he moved into the largest store in the centre of town.

While he was building up the business which made him eventually the equal of the older and more centrally located stores the proprietors of these protested against the special rate which was made to him. The moral seemed to be that if as much advertising had been done by the central merchants as by the outsider they would have held their trade.

There was a difference of opinion among the members of the Publishers' Association as to the justness of making these special rates. It was pointed out that Brooklyn advertisers insisted on special rates in New-York newspapers. One member said that women would pay ten cents car fare to a store in another part of the town to save 3 cents on a pound of raisins.

The most interesting topic of discussion to-day will be the question of the libel law, Typesetting machines, and the employment of women instead of men as operators will be taken up. Those who registered are:

George S. Fox, The New-Bedford Standard.
George L. Dickinson, The Springfield Republican.
John Cameron, The London (Ontario) Advertiser.
Frank P. Glass, The Montgomery Advertiser.
E. M. Foster, The Nashville Banner.
Arthur S. Pease, The Woonsocket Reporter.
A. W. Laughlin, The Portland Express.
W. M. Scudder, The Newark News.
C. H. Hastings, The Lynn Item.
Louis Wiley, The Rochester Post-Express.
John B. Carrington, The Journal and Courier, New-Haven.
A. Huegin, The Milwaukee Sentinel.
B. McCarthy, The Indianapolis Sentinel.
W. M. Matthews, The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.
W. H. Kentnor, The St. Louis Westliche Post.
Edward Anthony, Jr., The New-Bedford Standard.
E. G. Deming, The Columbus Dispatch.
George B. Hische, The Kansas City Times.
John H. Farrell, The Albany Times-Union.
J. L. Watson, The Houston Post.
Charles S. Clark, The New-Orleans Picayune.
George R. Agate, The Cleveland Plain Dealer.
William Leary, The New-York Press.
M. E. Mudgett, The Bangor Commercial.
W. B. Howe, The Burlington Free Press.
W. A. Bunker, The Kansas City Journal.
John B. Dampmann, The Reading Herald.
John D. Baldwin, The Worcester Spy.
C. Emory McMichael, The Philadelphia North American.
J. S. Seymour, The New-York Evening Post.
George H. Courter, The Buffalo Courier.
Charles A. Harris, The Buffalo Courier.
F. P. Hull, The Jamestown Journal.
Frederick Driscoll, The St. Paul Pioneer Press.
George F. Spinney, The New-York Times.
James Elverson, Jr., The Philadelphia Inquirer.
A. P. Langtry, The Springfield Union.
B. McKevett, The Syracuse Herald.
Arthur Jenkins, The Syracuse Herald.
J. S. Crowell, The Springfield Farm and Fireside.
William L. McLean, The Philadelphia Press.
J. B. Townsend, The Philadelphia Press.
W. S. Chase, The Waterbury American.
Edgar M. Hoopes, The Philadelphia Call.
R. P. Murdock, The Wichita Eagle.
Oscar R. Wish, The Portland Argus.
Charles W. Knapp, The St. Louis Republic.
M. J. Lowenstein, The St. Louis Star Sayings.
J. C. Seacrest, The Lincoln State Journal.
T. J. Keenan, Jr., The Pittsburg Press.
Joseph T. Nevins, The Pittsburg Leader.
A. J. Aikens, The Milwaukee Wisconsin.
K. G. Cooper, The Denver Republican.
Herbert F. Gunnison, The Brooklyn Eagle.
Charles H. Taylor, Jr., The Boston Globe.
Stephen O'Meara, The Boston Journal.
Fred B. Whitney, The Boston Transcript.
J. W. Stoddard, The Baltimore American.
Lucian Swift, The Minneapolis Journal.
W. E. Haskell, The Minneapolis Journal.
L. T. Boyd, The Milwaukee Journal.
John R. Wilson, The Chicago Journal.
E. D. Conger, The Grand Rapids Herald.
Francis Atwater, The Meriden Journal.
J. N. Perring, The Oil City Derrick.
Robert Ansley, The Chicago Herald.
D. M. Kelzer, The Topeka Capital.
Adolph S. Ochs, The Chattanooga Times.
Albert S. Dietzman, The Louisville Commercial.
W. C. Bryant, The Brooklyn Times.
D. F. Lingane, The Providence Telegram.
John M. Rauch, The Reading Eagle.
John H. Lindsay, The Albany Journal and The Albany Express.
Albert, J. Barr, The Pittsburg Post.
Frank P. MacLennon, The Topeka State Journal.
W. H. Seif, The Pittsburg Times.
Otto A. Meyer, The Utica Press.
Fred Whiting, The Boston Herald.
S. H. Kauffmann, The Washington Star.
Ambrose Butler, The Buffalo News.
Milton A. McRae, The Cincinnati Post and The St. Louis Chronicle.
Eugene H. Perdue, The Cleveland Leader and The Cleveland News-Herald.
H. Theodore Ellyson, The Richmond Dispatch.
John G. Barrett, The Scranton Truth.
J. J. Jordan, The Scranton Truth.
George S. Romen, The Portland Advertiser.

The election of officers for the next year will be held to-morrow. At the banquet to-morrow night, which will be held in the ballroom of the Brunswick Hotel, the speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, Hamilton Fish, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Azel F. Hatch of Chicago, Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, St. Clair McKelway, and others.

Invitations to address the association were extended to Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, Dr. Parkhurst, and Gen. Porter, all of whom sent regrets, owing to previous engagements.

During the day each of the members was presented with a button on which was the monogram of the association, A. N. P. A.

HOOD'S PILLS

Are prepared from mild, pleasant laxatives and are tasteless. That is why children and delicate women take them with confidence and satisfaction. They do not irritate or inflame the internal organs. They tone, stimulate and regulate. 25c.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Ex-Alderman Joseph Martin.

Ex-Alderman Joseph Martin, the Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, died yesterday. He was out only a few days ago, and the news of his death came as a shock to his associates. He had been a severe sufferer from rheumatism and other complications for some time.

Mr. Martin was prominent in the local political affairs on the east side for several years. Originally, he was a Republican, but a few years ago he became identified with the Voorhis Democracy in the old Tenth Assembly District. He ran for the Assembly in the district as a Republican against George F. Roesch some years ago and was defeated. Afterward he ran as the Voorhis candidate for Alderman, and was again defeated. In 1892 he made an alliance with Tammany Hall, ran for Alderman again, and was elected. He served the first two-year term in the board—that is, the term of the last Board of Aldermen. He ran for re-election, but was defeated. He was in the liquor business, and his last place was on Avenue A.

When Senator Roesch was elected Civil Justice Mr. Martin was selected as his successor as leader of the Seventh District, and William P. Mitchell was his associate leader.

Matthew J. O'Brien.

Matthew O'Brien, brother of Col. M. J. O'Brien, Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Express Company, died in Chattanooga, Tenn., Tuesday evening. His funeral will take place from the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Chattanooga, to-day, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul.

Mr. O'Brien, like his brother, was connected for over a quarter of a century with the Southern Express Company. He was also a newspaper writer, and the author of several popular poems.

Samuel Slater Tiffany.

Samuel Slater Tiffany, who for years was a leading merchant of this city, died in Newark, of heart disease, early yesterday morning. He was eighty-one years old, and was born in Oxford, Mass. He leaves a wife and four daughters.

Charles Carroll.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., head of the Carroll family, and brother of ex-Gov. Carroll, died in Aiken, S. C., yesterday afternoon of heart trouble.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Lee Johnson, a wealthy resident of Bellport, L. I., died at his home there yesterday, aged fifty years. He had been a helpless paralytic. He was the son of Edward Johnson, who was killed years ago in Paris by a fall from a hotel balcony, and who at one time owned nearly all the land now occupied by Islip. Lee Johnson was for a number of years engaged in the malt business with his brother, Edward Johnson, Jr., in New-York. His widow, a daughter of William Nicoll, a millionaire resident of Islip, and three children survive him. His estate is worth a quarter of a million.

—Vincent Wright died at his home, 81 Booraem Avenue, Jersey City Heights, Tuesday evening, from oedema of the lungs and heart failure. He was forty-six years old, and for twenty-five years was in the employ of H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York. He leaves a wife and one daughter. He was a son of Gen. E. R. V. Wright, who, forty years ago, was one of the most prominent Democratic politicians of Hudson County.

—Supervisor Charles Underhill of the town of Yorktown, Westchester County, died at his home yesterday, from gastric fever and rheumatism. He was forty-eight years of age. He lived in the house in Yorktown in which Major André ate breakfast on the morning of his capture. Mr. Underhill's great-grandmother served the Major.

—John Howard Westcott, the oldest druggist in Saratoga County, died yesterday at his home, in Ballston Spa, where he had been in business since attaining his majority. He was seventy-two years old. He was prominent in Masonic circles. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

—Robert C. Fleming, Superintendent of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, who was stricken with paralysis eight days ago, died yesterday in Savannah. He was one of the best known railroad men in the South.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE INCOME TAX

Three Cases to Test It Now Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The record in the suit brought by John G. Moore, a New-York broker, to secure an injunction to prevent the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from proceeding to collect the income tax, was received in the Supreme Court today and the case docketed. It came from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District in declining to issue an injunction.

The case may be taken up to be heard with the two cases previously docketed from New-York, in which the constitutionality of the income tax law is involved, which have been set for argument the first week in March. It is the opinion of members of the bar, familiar with the processes and practices of the Supreme Court, that the Moore case does not present the features essential to a determination of the question upon its merits, and that the judgment of the Court of Appeals will be affirmed in accordance with previous decisions, to the effect that an injunction will not lie against an official under the conditions that obtain in the case.

Raid on E. W. Corey's Saloon.

Edward W. Corey's place, at 115-177 East Fourteenth Street, was raided Tuesday night, and in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday he and his bartender, Harry Wilson, were held for trial for violating the Excise law.

Corey's license was revoked on Jan. 18.

DEATH OF FRED DOUGLASS

Continued from Page 1.

was a murmur expressing surprise and sympathy, and then the council settled down to the business of the evening.

THE SLAVE WHO RAN AWAY.

Career of the Most Representative African America Has Produced.

Frederick Douglass has been often spoken of as the foremost man of the African race in America. Though born and reared in slavery, he managed, through his own perseverance and energy, to win for himself a place that not only made him beloved by all members of his own race in America, but also won for himself the esteem and reverence of all fair-minded persons, both in this country and in Europe.

Mr. Douglass had been for many years a prominent figure in public life. He was of inestimable service to the members of his own race, and rendered distinguished service to his country from time to time in various important offices that he held under the Government.

He became well known, early in his career, as an orator upon subjects relating to slavery. He won renown by his oratorical powers both in the northern part of the United States and in England. He had become known before the civil war also as a journalist. So highly were his opinions valued that he was often consulted by President Lincoln, after the civil war began, upon questions relating to the colored race. He held important offices almost constantly from 1871 until 1891.

Mr. Douglass, perhaps more than any other man of his race, was instrumental in advancing the work of banishing the color line.

Mr. Douglass's life from first to last was filled with incidents that gave to it a keen flavor of romance.

The exact date of his birth is unknown. It was about the year 1817. His mother was a negro slave and his father was a white man. Mr. Douglass's birthplace was on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in the Tuckahoe district. He was reared as a slave on the plantation of Col. Edward Lloyd. He was sent, when ten years old, to one of Col. Lloyd's relatives in Baltimore. Here he was employed in a shipyard.

Douglass, according to his own story, suffered deeply while under the bonds of slavery. His superior intelligence made him conscious of his wrongs and rendered him keenly sensitive to his condition. The manner in which he acquired the rudiments of his education has become a familiar story. He learned his letters, it is said, from the carpenters' marks on planks and timbers in the shipyard. He used to listen while his mistress read the Bible, and at length asked her to teach him to read it for himself. All the while he was in the shipyard he continued to pick up secretly all the information he could.

It was while here, too, that he heard of the abolitionists, and began to formulate plans for escaping to the North. He made his escape from slavery Sept. 3, 1838, and came to New-York. Thence he went to New-Bedford, where he married. He supported himself for two or three years by day labor on the wharves and in the workshops.

He made a speech in 1841 at an anti-slavery convention, held at Nantucket, that made a favorable impression, and he became the agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He then traveled four years through New-England, lecturing against slavery.

He went to England in 1845, where his lectures in behalf of the slave won a great deal of attention. He also visited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. Mr. Douglass's friends in England feared that he might be captured and forced back into slavery, and so they raised £150, by means of which he was afterwards formally manumitted.

Mr. Douglass often met with many unpleasant experiences while traveling about, owing to the prejudice that was felt against his race. On one occasion, when the passengers on a boat would not allow him to enter the cabin, his friend, Wendell Phillips, refused to leave him, and the two men spent the night together on deck.

William Lloyd Garrison had also become interested in young Douglass, and before Douglass went to England had done all he could to assist him in gaining an education. Throughout the anti-slavery agitation, Mr. Douglass's efforts in behalf of the slaves was unflagging.

On returning from England Mr. Douglass founded Frederick Douglass's Paper, a weekly journal, at Rochester, N. Y. The title was changed to The North Star. He continued its publication for several years.

Mr. Douglass and John Brown were friends, and had the same objects in view. Douglass, however, did not approve of Brown's plan for attacking Harper's Ferry, and the men parted some two weeks before the attack was made. Douglass was in Philadelphia the night the Harper's Ferry episode occurred. It became plain to him immediately afterward that he could scarcely hope to escape being implicated in the trouble, and at the earnest solicitation of his friends he made his escape to Canada. United States Marshals appeared in Rochester to apprehend him a few hours after his flight. He discovered, many years later, that a requisition for his arrest had been made by the Governor of Virginia. He went to Quebec, and thence to England, where he remained six or eight months. He afterward returned to Rochester, and again took charge of his paper.

Mr. Douglass urged upon President Lincoln, when the civil war began, the employment of colored troops and the proclamation of emancipation. Permission for organizing such troops was granted in 1863, and Mr. Douglass became active in enlisting men to fill the colored regiments, notably the Fifty-fourth and the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts.

Mr. Douglass returned to the lecture field after slavery had been abolished. He attracted great crowds wherever he went. His appearance on the platform was imposing. His height was over 6 feet and his weight was fully 200 pounds. His complexion was swarthy rather than black. His head was covered with a great shock of white hair. A large head, low forehead, high cheekbones, and large mouth, with gleaming white teeth, were some of the noticeable characteristics of his appearance. As a speaker he was characterized by his earnestness. He made but few gestures and used simple language.

He became the editor in 1870 of The New National Era, in Washington, which was afterward published by his sons, Lewis and Frederick.

He received the appointment in 1871 as Assistant Secretary to the commission to San Domingo, and on his return from that mission President Grant appointed him one of the Territorial Council of the District of Columbia. He was elected Presidential Elector at Large for the State of New-York in 1872, and was appointed to carry the electoral vote of the State to Washington.

Mr. Douglass was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and retained that office till 1881, when he became Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia. President Cleveland removed him from that office in 1886. In the Autumn of that year he made a third visit to England.

President Harrison made Mr. Douglass Minister to Haiti in 1889. He resigned this office in August, 1891. Mr. Douglass's administration in Haiti was not entirely satisfactory, and for some time previous to his resignation unfavorable reports of the affairs of his office had reached Washington. Mr. Douglass went to Haiti just after the revolution that put Hippolyte in power, and that country was still in an unsettled condition. The Haitians did not take kindly to Mr. Douglass, because of his race, and failed to give him the respect to which his office should have entitled him. It was recognized when President Harrison appointed him that it was an experiment, the outcome of which was very uncertain. Some one in commenting on Mr. Douglass's actions in Haiti said that he seemed to consider himself rather the representative of the negro race than the representative of the United States Government. Admiral Gherardi, who visited Haiti while Mr. Douglass was there, brought back to Washington very unfavorable reports of the condition of affairs there. There was a great deal of comment in one way and another, and Mr. Douglass thought best to resign. He said, however, that the reports about his having been snubbed by Haitian officials had been grossly exaggerated.

Mr. Douglass wrote several books that have met with considerable sale. Among them are "Narrative of My Experience in Slavery," 1844; "My Bondage and My Freedom," 1855; "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," 1881.

Of recent years he has always been prominent in all movements having in view the social and political advancement of women, and no later than yesterday afternoon was a welcome attendant at the session of the Women's National Council, where he was honored with a seat on the platform.

Fred Douglass was married twice, his second wife being Miss Pitts, a white woman from New-York State, who was a clerk in the Recorder's office while he held that position. For a time this lost him some caste among the people of his own race, but his personal standing and overpowering intellectuality quickly dissipated the sentiment that some sought to disseminate to his discredit. He was one of the most distinguished-looking men that appeared on the thoroughfares of the capital. He was kindly disposed to all, courteous, and of gentle bearing, and by all alike, white and black, or of whatever creed, religion, or race, the news of his death will meet only with genuine regret.

There is no end of stories about Mr. Douglass. One of his most marked characteristics was his intense dislike to being addressed or spoken of as Fred Douglass. It is told of him that one day, when in the East Room of the White House, on overhearing a woman say, "There's Fred Douglass," he turned to her, made a courtly bow, and said, "Frederick Douglass, if you please."

In addressing a colored school, March 24, 1893, at Easton, Md., near his birthplace, Mr. Douglass said:

"I once knew a little colored boy whose mother and father died when he was but six years old. He was a slave and had no one to care for him. He slept on a dirt floor in a hovel, and in cold weather would crawl into a mealbag head foremost and leave his feet in the ashes to keep them warm. Often he would roast an ear of corn and eat it to satisfy his hunger, and many times has he crawled under the barn or stable and secured eggs, which he would roast in the fire and eat.

"That boy did not wear pantaloons, as you do, but a tow linen shirt. Schools were unknown to him, and he learned to spell from an old Webster's spelling book and to read and write from posters on cellar and barn doors, while boys and men would help him. He would then preach and speak, and soon became well known. He became Presidential Elector, United States Marshal, United States Recorder, United States diplomat, and accumulated some weal

The New-York Times.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:00—Hamlet.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene. Matinée, 2:00—Benefit.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Majilton.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charley's Aunt.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Gringhe.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Dog Show.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
2 3 3 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	38	30	3:30 P. M.	42	38
6 A. M.	37	26	6 P. M.	40	35
9 A. M.	38	26	9 P. M.	39	32
12 M.	42	31	12 P. M.	38	30

Average temperature yesterday.....31
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 39¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30¾
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CONFIDENCE AND CREDIT RESTORED.

It is a long while since so brief a chapter in the financial and political history of the United States has embraced events of such importance as those of the last month. The events that have been mainly financial have taken a course in the highest degree encouraging, and all the more so because the country was at one time hanging on the very brink of terrible disaster. The political events derive their chief interest from the light they throw on the character of men in each party who for some years have regarded themselves as leaders, and have to some extent been accepted as leaders, but who in the presence of the real and grave danger that has threatened the Republic have shown, so far from being fit for leadership, that they had not the sense to follow where one strong and brave man advanced upon a course which the people eagerly approved.

It cannot be necessary to go over the facts concerning the condition of the gold reserve during the closing days of January. Every one who cares to know does know that the gold was being taken from the Treasury in large amounts, not for purposes of ordinary export, not in order to make a profit on it, but for hoarding, in fear that it could not be got later, and with the determination to have something the value of which could be depended on. Three weeks ago yesterday the report of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York was that he "thought he could hold on until Saturday, but that the next day might decide the situation." The next day the loss in gold dropped from $4,000,000 to $2,400,000, the day after to less than $1,500,000, and from that time has been nominal. Why? Because on Jan. 31 it was announced that a gold loan was about to be negotiated, then that report was confirmed, and on the 8th of February the contract was signed. Corresponding to this change in the condition of the gold reserve and due to it, there has been a steady advance in the Government credit. Between the November loan and the eve of the February loan, the 5 per cent. bonds had dropped from 119 to 114. Yesterday they closed at 116, and the new 4 per cents, the bids for which were received only yesterday morning, were sought in the afternoon at a strong advance. Both here and in London the bids for the new bonds were many times more than the total offered. This is the course of events in finance which we have described as in the highest degree encouraging. The reserve is safe for months to come. The stability of the currency is assured. The credit of the Government is advanced, and all at home or abroad whose interests are bound up in the honor and strength of the Government can make their plans in peace.

How do the politicians treat this development, of such moment to the whole country? With varying degrees of idiocy. A good many of them, without distinction of party, unite in groaning over the temerity of the President, and point with more or less affected indignation to the high prices of the new bonds. Do they know, and do they dare to say, what would have been the market price of any bonds, Government or other, had not the President, by means of the new loan, rescued the Treasury from impending repudiation? Others, with a little more moderation, concede the peril we were facing and the fact that it has been averted, but insist that it might have been as perfectly met by a domestic loan in the manner of the November and February loans of last year. But those loans went through the Treasury like water through a sieve. Had the Administration invited the financiers of the United States to pour more of their gold into that leaky receptacle, either it could not have been got or, if got, it would immediately have been lost. Mr. Tilden used to say that it "was easy, but idle, to predict the consequences of what never happened." Mr. Sherman and gentlemen of his type can talk themselves hoarse over what the President might have done. The country knows what he did do—made the loan that saved us from appalling danger, on the best terms then available with the certainty of keeping the gold obtained. Had Mr. Sherman had the responsibility, we believe he would have done the same thing in the same way, and would justly have been very proud of doing it.

Meanwhile, the future of the Treasury is bright. The collapse of the silver-coinage scheme in the Senate removes the most threatening element in the situation. The brilliant success of the new loan and the powerful impulse it has given to the confidence of the world in the power and purpose of the United States to maintain gold payments, restore the credit of the Government to its former firmness and make it practically certain that a new loan—happily it will not be needed—could be placed at 3 per cent. The business men of the country may now dismiss all fear of further disturbance for a long time to come and go about their enterprises with courage and confidence.

A QUESTION OF "PARTY PERFIDY."

The last Republican Convention in this State denounced the Democratic Party for breaking a variety of pledges, of which one was to "establish home rule," and for itself it pledged "to the people" several things, including "municipal home rule." This it promised in case the party should elect a "Republican Assembly and a Republican Governor and Lieutenant Governor." The Republican Party of the State can grant "municipal home rule" only through the action of the Legislature, and the most conspicuous way in which it can at present keep its pledge is by giving this city the kind of legislation that its people ask for.

Gov. Morton recognized this principle in his annual message by impressing upon the Legislature that one of its "most solemn duties" would be "to cooperate with the representatives of reform sentiment and action in New-York City and conform its legislative acts to the desires of the people at the earliest possible day." This ought to be sufficient to determine the attitude of the Governor toward legislation affecting this city. It is in effect a pledge from him to the people so far as his influence may go.

There is no difference between the parties in this city in regard to the "home rule" question, but the Republican organization is definitely pledged to the principle of non-partisanship in the management of municipal affairs. At its county convention on the 12th of October last, at which it ratified the nominations made by the Committee of Seventy, it adopted a committee report containing this specific declaration: "We cordially approve of the platform and declaration of principles adopted by the Committee of Seventy, and while the candidate for Mayor agreed upon in conference with other organizations and nominated by us is a Republican, we pledge for him, in the event of his election, an honest, economical, and non-partisan administration of municipal affairs." Mr. Strong's own personal pledges in that behalf are familiar to the public.

We do not see how the faith of a political party could be more positively pledged than that of the Republican Party of this State is pledged, first, to give the City of New-York the right of self-government by legislation directed to that end, and, second, to maintain, or at least to permit its people to maintain, the policy of non-partisanship in that government. The Mayor is trying to keep that pledge, and the Governor of the State has declared it to be the solemn duty of the Legislature to abide by it. Those who controlled the county organization at the time the pledge was given, as represented by Mr. Brookfield, seem to be disposed to keep the party faith as something not to be lightly broken.

Now, the whole purpose of the contest for changing the control of the County Committee was to violate this pledge, and the sole object of the efforts of Platt and of those who sustain him in directing legislation is to betray the party faith. In other words, this is for Republicans in this city, at Albany, and throughout the State a question of "party perfidy" for temporary local gain. Do they imagine that perfidy will pay?

INDIFFERENCE TO BALLOT REFORM.

There was a suspicion when the Ballot Reform bill was passed last year, after a long and needless delay, that it was only passed to be vetoed. There was much haggling over the measure by Republican caucuses and in Republican committees, which had the effect of staving off action until almost the end of the session. Then, after Gov. Flower had declared that he would not sign a bill that failed to provide for a paster ballot, it was sent to him in the precise form in which he had declared that he would not approve it, and at a time when it was too late to do anything more.

The bill passed last year was a good one, and this year the new Governor took occasion to declare that he was opposed to a general paster and to urge the passage of a bill without provision for it. There was nothing to prevent prompt action, but the old tactics have been adopted again. Half a dozen different bills have been introduced to be tinkered over. The subject was taken up as if it had never been heard of before, though it has been before the public and before the Legislature more years than it is easy to recall. The Republicans have repeatedly promised to settle the question when they had the power, and now that there is no obstacle in the way they have lapsed into indifference.

It is said that Senator Raines has been preparing a measure, or "perfecting" one, to be considered by the Judiciary Committees of the two houses, and that they may get at it next week and give a hearing. The matter is muddled up with a variety of conflicting propositions, with a view to giving a lot of old straw a new thrashing. Apparently an effort is made to get something into the bill to invite opposition, waste time, and delay action. Last Winter the best possible conclusion was reached in the simple party-column arrangement, with emblems as well as party names to distinguish the separate tickets. That should have been taken as a starting point this year. The alphabetical arrangement of the Massachusetts system is impracticable where there is no educational qualification for the suffrage, and if it is proposed it will only beget opposition and delay.

A bill has passed both houses authorizing the adoption of the Myers ballot machine, except in this city and Brooklyn, but it is left optional with each town and with the Common Council of each city. If this machine is brought into use, the process will be slow and gradual, and in the meantime the present cumbersome, complicated, and confusing ballot system should be replaced with one whose simplicity and effectiveness have been proved in so many States.

GORMAN.

Senator Gorman is rapidly becoming ridiculous. He has taken to "making faces." There was a time when he had considerable reputation as a mischief maker. He came uncomfortably near to botching the repeal of the Sherman bill, or managed to give that impression to the country. He did botch the Tariff bill, and, for a consideration, brought great disgrace and condemnation on his party. At the opening of the present session he set on foot a scheme to prevent the undoing of what he had done last session, and carried it out. And behind the various manifestations of spite and folly the Senate has made as to the finances in the last three months, his cynical figure has been detected with more or less distinctness. He has compelled honest men pretty generally to pay him a tribute of fear. However much they despised him, they could not help dreading him also.

Since his proposition to tack on to an appropriation bill a provision compelling the Treasury to advertise all loans for twenty days, no matter what may be the needs of the Treasury, no one has any occasion to worry about him. His malice is shown to be as futile as it is ineradicable. He forgets that had his idea been in force a fortnight ago, the Treasury would have been forced into repudiation. But the country will not forget that fact, and will understand that Mr. Gorman, as de Tocqueville said of the Bourbon Party in France, while mad with passion can display only impotence.

CURIOUS ARGUMENT FOR McKINLEY DUTIES ON CARPETS.

We do not quite understand why the Protective Tariff League publishes in the latest issue of its weekly journal, The American Economist, a long article taken from The Textile Mercury (English) of the 19th ult., relating to the failure of certain manufacturers of carpets in Kidderminster. It is explained in this article that the failures were due chiefly to "American competition" in the English market; that is to say, to the underselling of the English manufacturers at their own doors by manufacturers who shipped their goods from this country.

As the Protective Tariff League and the followers of McKinley generally have asserted that the recent reduction of our duties on English carpets would ruin the domestic industry, because American manufacturers could not compete with the English here at home without the aid of a high duty, to say nothing of competing with them in England without the aid of any duty whatever, the League's purpose in circulating this article through the country is not clearly disclosed.

We quote a few sentences. Concerning the failure of "the well-known and hitherto successful firm of H. R. Willis & Co., Limited," The Textile Mercury says:

"This firm has suffered severely from the general bad trade during the past two years and from the effects of American competition. The almost total failure of the Brussels industry, consequent upon the enormous reduction in Axminster makes, which that competition has caused, has hit Kidderminster very badly."

After announcing the failure of Whittal Brothers & Co., also of Kidderminster, the English journal goes on as follows:

"The Brussels section of the industry has suffered severely from the reduction in prices of Axminster makes, brought about by the necessity of meeting the competition of the moquettes sold on the English market by the Alexander Smith Company of Yonkers, New-York State."

It is also pointed out that the agent of this company arrived recently at Liverpool, and that the English manufacturers "may expect an increase of carpet exports from the States before long."

"The fact is one which, in the present condition of the English carpet trade, is perhaps to be regretted. There it is, however, and it must be reckoned with. From conversations with leading buyers we are assured that, notwithstanding what has been said against them, the American carpets are good value for the money. For the first time in the history of the country the States last year shipped to this country more carpets than we sold to them."

And these carpets were sold profitably in England in open competition with the English makers, without the assistance of any tariff protection and in spite of the disadvantage of ocean freight charges.

We think the League's subscribers will rub their eyes when they see this article in The American Economist or in any of the numerous journals in the interior of the country to which the League's weekly journal supplies tariff matter in stereotyped plates, free of cost.

THE NAVY SUPPLY BILL.

The most striking feature of the Naval Appropriation bill is its authorization of three new battleships and twelve first-class torpedo boats. This provision is the more noteworthy since the item for ships now under construction had to be upward of $3,000,000 greater than last year's on account of payments about to fall due. Other needs made Mr. Herbert's estimates nearly $5,600,000 greater than the appropriations of last year's bill, and yet the House committee did not hesitate to add over $850,000 to his figures, in order to supply the first installments for the new vessels which he urgently recommended, but which, of course, were not included in his estimates.

Is this policy wise? We think it can clearly be justified on various grounds. Although more than $13,000,000, or nearly half the entire expenses of the next fiscal year, will be required for vessels already authorized, this item, hitherto always the heaviest, will drop the year following to only about $750,000. Hence, even with the three new battle ships and the dozen torpedo boats to increase it, or, rather, with installments on them, the expenses for that item will be far less than what is required this year, and can be very easily borne.

Again, for a long time no new armored ships have been undertaken. Last year nothing was done except to turn an old appropriation to account for three torpedo boats; nor was anything the year before, except to authorize three light-draught gunboats. Thus nearly all ship armor ordered will soon be delivered, and we see the Bethlehem Company already looking elsewhere for work and taking a Russian contract. It is plainly desirable, since our naval programme includes twelve battle ships, to keep in operation the appliances and skilled workmen collected in our leading shipyards and steel works, with a view to carrying on steadily this programme, rather than to allow them to be scattered or to be preoccupied with other employment. Above all, such an authorization as is now proposed would resume and continue with vigor the work of new construction begun a dozen years ago, and hitherto conducted with results so admirable.

Another excellent provision of the bill is that which furnishes an addition of 1,000 men to the enlisted strength. This is only half of what is estimated to be necessary for supplying proper complements to our new vessels and to such of the old as are kept in commission. It will be enough, however, for the present, and we shall no longer see new ships waiting for long periods to go to sea until men enough for them can be scraped together, while others have less than the complement for which they are designed.

The pride of the American people in their navy, the sense which it gives of protection to American interests in all parts of the globe as well as here on our own seaboard, and the manifold duties imposed upon it, as shown by the experience of the last ten years, can be counted on to call out public support for the most liberal provisions which Congress may make for it at this session.

TO DO GOOD AND MAKE MONEY.

According to current reports, there was recently formed in the western part of this State a company which has bought sixteen large creameries situated in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties and in adjoining parts of Northwestern Pennsylvania. "This combination," it is said, "will control the milking of 9,000 cows, the annual yield of which will be 10,000,000 pounds of milk, from which 500,000 pounds of butter will be produced."

Such a company, using a large capital and presumably composed of intelligent and active men who are informed as to the latest developments and teachings of practical sanitary science with respect to their industry, has power to institute in the management of that industry reforms not only beneficial to consumers of the products of its dairies and creameries, but also commercially profitable to its stockholders. Moreover, it is the duty of such a company to exercise this power. It may be that the company in question intends to do so. If it fails to take the action which is suggested by sanitary science and the recent practical application of sanitary science in this State and neighboring States, it will neglect an inviting opportunity to do good and make money.

There is a demand in this State, and especially in the large cities, for milk and butter which are the product of cows known to be free from that disease which is the cause of one-seventh of the recorded deaths of human beings and which brought to an untimely end last year in the State of New-York 12,824 human lives. It is an infectious disease; it prevails in dairy herds; and it can be communicated from cows to human beings through the agency of milk and other dairy products containing tubercle germs derived from tuberculous cows. We do not mean to say that by far the greater part of the supply of these products in this State is not now harmless and wholesome, or that the owners of many herds do not now strive diligently to prevent the infection of products, but there is a growing demand on the part of consumers for a sure certification of wholesomeness when they buy the products of the dairy. The discoveries made and the proofs furnished during the last twelve months show that this demand is a natural and reasonable one. Eventually it will be satisfied by the action of State and municipal authorities. Those who undertake, so far as their power extends, to satisfy it now, will serve their own interests as well as those of the consumers to whom they sell, and have the rewards of both pecuniary gain and an approving conscience.

The enterprising and honest dairyman who reviews the evidence now accessible must see that there is commercial profit to be acquired by conducting his business in such a way that it will both deserve and command the confidence of intelligent consumers. The dairyman who has a herd the soundness of which has been proved by the tuberculin test, applied by an expert of recognized ability; who shall have this herd so tested once in three months or six months; and who shall sell the products of his dairy under the certificate of such an examiner, will find a market at prices considerably above those commonly paid. Let us suppose, for example, that Prof. Law of Cornell University, who, we think, is the best of our authorities on this question, combining thorough scientific knowledge with much practical experience, could be induced to perform this inspection service for the owner of a large dairy herd, and that the products of this herd should be sold under the protection of his certificate. These products would undoubtedly command an exceptional price.

We recall the fact that, about two years ago, the owner of what was believed to be a choice herd of cows, kept on a farm not many miles from this city, was selling the milk of this herd here at double price. A veterinarian pronounced these cows healthy. Another veterinarian expressed a belief that some of them were tuberculous, a belief which seemed absurd to the person having charge of them. But the tuberculin test showed that all of them had the disease, and all of them were killed, the post-mortem examinations proving that in some of the animals the disease had been far advanced. A quantity of their milk had been set aside and guinea pigs were fed with it, under the direction of the Health Department in this city. These guinea pigs died of tuberculosis. And yet the owner of the herd had been able to sell the milk at 14 cents a quart.

This new company in the western part of the State ought to provide for the testing of the cows which it controls and for the sanitary inspection of its dairy farms, stables, and creameries. The additional profit thus to be obtained would be larger if the farms and creameries were situated near this city, but it will pay to adopt these precautions at the other end of the State. We expect to hear, in the near future, of the profitable sale in this city and Brooklyn of milk and butter accompanied by such certificates as we have suggested, and shipped by owners of suburban dairies who, rightly interpreting the signs of the times, have procured guarantees which all intelligent consumers will respect.

Measured by the other appointments the Mayor has made, the new Excise Commission falls below the standard. Mr. Woodman is the only one of the three Commissioners who is known to be fit for this trying office. He has served before, and is sound and trustworthy. Mr. Murray must be a good man, we suppose, since he is recommended by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and other Republicans, who would not advise the appointment of an unworthy applicant for office. Mr. Murray will have to be taken on faith till he is proved. Mr. Harburger is less fortunate. He emerges from the Steckler concern, a political group or gang organized on the strict business principle of making all it can in politics. Mr. Harburger may prove to be an upright and useful Excise Commissioner, but his Steckler antecedents are against him. The public will depend upon Mr. Woodman to keep the Excise Board out of the control of the saloon men.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN SCHOOLS

A Correspondent Makes Savage Comment on Metropolitan Methods.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In the editorial article published Sunday on the public schools of this city you say that "a New-Yorker, traveling through his own country, is liable at any moment to come upon remote places, which in his easy ignorance he has associated with a backward state of social progress, and finds that every child there is provided with better schooling, in better houses, and under better conditions, than are afforded to any child in the public schools of New-York."

Vehemently as I agreed with every word in the editorial article in question, those just quoted especially struck me. Their truth is no less indubitable than is their vigor characteristic. For many and many a New-Yorker, however, no journey to remote places is necessary to bring conviction that the schools of this city are blots upon civilization, or that in innumerable country villages the educational advantages and facilities are now, just as they have been for years past, so superior to those offered here that really no comparison between them is possible. To be quite sure of this, not a few of us, and I among them, have only to put the memories of our own childhood beside the daily experiences of New-York children.

In the little Maine village where I, in days now lamentably remote, went to school, a most admirable system of public education had even then been developed. Every citizen of the place took a personal interest in that system's minutest details; the "committeemen" were invariably selected from the best educated and most reputable class in the community, and such selection was esteemed an honor of the very highest kind. In the schools over which these men exercised a constant and vigilant supervision competent teachers carried into force methods of instruction and discipline that turned out pupils who knew, thoroughly and definitely, enough to pass easily the entrance examinations of any college in this country. The school buildings, while far from palatial, were commodious, well lighted, and clean; in them the abominable "marking" system was unknown, and from them, day by day, went children, who, in the preceding six hours, had made appreciable progress in mental development.

All this was in "a remote place," years ago. Not one of the features that I have described can this city either duplicate to-day, or even show an attempt to duplicate. So you state, and so I know from the experiences of members of my own family. I sent a boy to one of our uptown (and therefore better than the average) schools. He became part of a machine, whose object was, not to produce something, but simply to run. He acquired a thorough knowledge—of an intricate system of marching and bell signals, and of absolutely nothing else.

After a few weeks I removed him from the machine and sent him to a private school. Of course it was an improvement, though not a very great one, on the public school. It could not have been worse, nor, easily, as bad. There I kept him for several years, paying every quarter a sum far from insignificant for what I also had to help pay the city for supplying, or, rather, for not supplying.

New-York is not alone in this matter of atrociously bad public schools. Brooklyn is in a condition rather worse than ours. Here the methods employed in the higher grades are almost endurable; across the river, the outrageous system extends from bottom to top. You will hardly believe it, but there is a high school in Brooklyn where the merits of "compositions" are judged, not by what the pupils write, but by how accurately they can follow certain rules for the insertion of commas and semicolons—rules, by the way, invented by the school's Principal and used by nobody else on earth. There is in Brooklyn a high school where, for making on the floor an ink spot as big as the head of a pin, a pupil is fined 5 cents; for one twice as big, 10 cents, with a similar sliding scale for scratches on desks and injuries to books. There is in Brooklyn a high school where competent and conscientious teachers are forced to record the work of the pupils by a "marking" system as utterly bad and as ludicrously useless as the ingenuity of man has ever invented, and where examination papers are prepared with the avowed purpose, not of showing what the scholars have done during a preceding term, but of advancing them from one grade to another, and finally to graduate them. For bright classes the papers are made reasonably difficult; for dull ones, so easy that failure and consequent delay is impossible.

All this, of course, is the result of politics in the School Commission and in the school boards. Now I am aware that it is better to attack a cause than an effect, in public abuses, as in personal maladies. Therefore do I and my fellow-sufferers rejoice that The Times is persistently advocating a thorough-going reform in the methods that affect schools from the outside. Is it not possible, however, since it will take a long time to oust the politicians from their snug berths, to ventilate certain huge abuses that are within the schoolrooms themselves, and, while waiting for better Trustees and better buildings, to force the adoption of moderately intelligent methods of instruction, of methods, that is, which will increase rather than destroy what natural inclination the children of New-York may have for getting just that which backwoods towns in New-England gave those of us fortunate enough to be born in them? M.

New-York, Feb. 19, 1895.

Music the Dying Heard.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

It was a beautiful death—that of a young lady in Bath, Me. In the morning, just before daybreak, she turned to her sister and exclaimed, rapturously: "What beautiful music!" Again, a few minutes after, she exclaimed over the wonderful, exquisite harmonies that filled the room, unheard by any but herself, and closing her eyes, with a smile on her lip, her soul drifted away into the eternal harmonies of which her friends believe she caught a few strains even here.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW

They Appear as Charlotte Corday and Marat in Harlem.

Great personal beauty, a well-developed sense of the picturesque, which was manifested in striking poses as well as in handsome and appropriate costumes; undeniable earnestness, and a positive comprehension of all the dramatic possibilities of the rôle, distinguished Mrs. Potter's portrayal of the heroine and martyr, Charlotte Corday, at the Harlem Opera House last evening. This, of course, is high praise, and is so intended. The principal defect of the performance was the actress's stilted and monotonous elocution, and this was worse than usual, because of her labored effort to realize her ideal of the rôle—a modern Judith.

The play, in a way, identifies Charlotte with Judith. The yearning to free France from the cruel tyranny of Marat has possessed Charlotte before the action begins. The patriotic hatred that controls her has led her to fancy herself a possible avenger. This idea is developed in her mind by the desire of David, the artist, to paint her as Judith. In Act I., at Caen, this mental state of the heroine is illustrated; there is a pretty love scene, which Mrs. Potter treats ingeniously and well, and then her lover and her father are arrested by gendarmes, under orders from Marat.

In Act II., Charlotte, in the robes of the heroic Jewess, is sitting as a model and there is one striking scene here, when the mock Judith, having seized the dagger to take her pose, suddenly recognizes the unfinished portrait of Marat, upon which David has been at work. In Act III., the killing of the monster in his medicated bath is vividly and forcibly depicted. In Act IV., Charlotte, the martyr, is exhibited in the Conciergerie awaiting her summons to the guillotine.

Such a rôle is a severe test. The greatest of tragic actresses could do it no more than justice, especially as there is little help to be obtained from poetical language. Mrs. Potter's trick of speaking like a person in a hypnotic trance was frequently noticeable. But she was very handsome and very much in earnest, and her powers of facial expression have certainly improved.

Mr. Bellew contributed a very elaborate and very repulsive study of Marat, sparing no detail of offensive characterization, pictorial or histrionic. His pimples were as vivid as his cruelty. He was dirty, physically feeble, catarrhal, and altogether hideous. His scene of terror before a cheval glass recalled Mr. Mansfield in the rôle of Mr. Hyde. Mr. Bellew is an adroit and experienced actor, and to such a one a characterization like this is easy work. A skillful use of the make-up box, grotesque clothes, a harsh, broken voice, and a hacking cough are the chief denotements of character. But he expressed craft, cruelty, and cowardice with telling force.

The play is, of course, merely the dramatization of an episode, lacking plot, variety of characterization, contrast, and a sustained contest of two opposing forces. Probably nothing much better could be made of the story. The performance held closely the attention of a large audience, and frequently was rewarded with enthusiastic applause.

Charlotte de Corday D'Armont.....Cora Potter
Francois de Corday D'Armont.....Verner Clarke
Abbe Fleuriot.....Henry Chanfrau
Monsieur David.....Mason Mitchell
Adam Lux.....Arthur Bawtree
Potin Langlois.....John F. Ward
Cannut.....William G. Warren
Rose de Corday D'Armont.....Perdita Hudspeth
Simmone Everard.....Helen Lowell
Marie.....Ida Ward
Mme. Richard.....Marion Erle
Jean Paul Marat.....Kyrle Bellew

Reopening of the Casino.

The Casino was opened to the public last night, and its patrons paid as much attention to its new and renovated ornate attractions as to the stage entertainment.

While the attendance was small the audience was appreciative, and each specialty received more or less recognition. There were special plaudits for Gilbert and Sullivan's cantata, "Trial by Jury," and the ballet, "Sports d'Hiver."

Although the programme was the same as that of the full-dress rehearsal, it was different in sequence, Signorita Juanita, John H. Keefe as the Yankee farmer, and Spadoni and Miss Agnes appearing before the cantata.

ART NOTES.

—The March issue of The Magazine of Art opens with an article on "Four Winter Exhibitions," by Claude Phillips, who reviews the Society of Portrait Painters, the Institute of Painters in Oil Colors, the Royal Society of British Artists, and the Royal Water Color Society. Numerous illustrations accompany the text. A charmingly treated picture of Josef Hofmann at the piano is by J. J. Shannon, as well as a "Dutch Girl Knitting"; a portrait by G. F. Watts, R. A., a somewhat conventional composition; "A Love Philtre," by Edgar Bundy; a delightful river bit by F. G. Cotman, "Steaming into Lincoln"; "Mother and Child," by F. Cayley Robinson, and "Noonday," by Rose Barton, being among the best. Miss Evans designs a dainty head piece for "Art in the Theatre," a paper contributed by the French architect, Gustave Redon. The Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch, remembered as figuring prominently in Marie Bashkirtseff's journal as "the Prince," contributes a somewhat naïve article on the painter Schreyer, with many drawings and reproductions of the artist's work. A second paper on Mr. Yerke's collection tells of more masterpieces in this Chicago gallery, and examples by Van de Velde, Jan Roth, van der Hayden, Mitsu, and David Tenniers, the younger, are well reproduced in half tone. There is a review of Mr. Pennell's book, "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen"; an article on Orissa, and the usual Chronicle of Arts. The frontispiece is of "Ophelia," Mr. J. W. Waterhouse's contribution to last year's Royal Academy.

—At the Art Institute of Chicago the annual water color exhibition will be opened April 11. Pictures from this city will be received March 21, 22, and 23, by Budworth & Son, 424 West Forty-second Street, and will be passed upon by a jury from the Water Color Society and Club. The Antiquarians will have a midlenten show of rare textiles, laces, and other antique and art objects at the Institute on March 25.

—The exhibition of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts will close Saturday night, Feb. 23, after a most successful career of six weeks, due mainly to the very liberal management of the Directors and the up-to-date character of the work shown. Band concerts have enlivened the last two weeks of the exhibition.

—San Francisco has fallen into line, and will have an exhibition of women's portraits for charity. There will be shown three portraits by Carolus Duran, one by David Neal, one by Bougereau, and others by Tony Rosenthal, Theodore Wores, and William Keith.

—Mr. Harper Pennington has recently completed a portrait in oil of Gen. John Gill, said to be lifelike and thoroughly artistic.

Young Men in Congress.

From The Washington Post.

The most striking impression made by the appearance of the new members who will take their seats in the next Congress, many of whom are putting in an appearance at the Capitol for a preliminary survey of the situation, is that the House of the Fifty-fourth Congress will contain more young men than any that has preceded it in the history of the country. "From present appearances," said an old-time member yesterday, "it is going to be a Congress of boys."

PREMIER ITO APPLAUDED

Japan's Supplementary Budget for Continuing the Victories.

KUMO-CHENG RESISTS THE CHINESE

Li Hung Chang Was Reinstated to be Acceptable to the Mikado and Made Peace Envoy to be Crushed.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says:

"Premier Count Ito made a speech in the Chamber to-day on the supplementary budget for the expenses of the war with China. He received the undivided attention of the members, and was applauded loudly by all when he resumed his seat.

"A dispatch dated at Kai-Ping on the 17th says that about one thousand Chinese troops attacked the Japanese outposts at Kumo-Cheng in the morning, and were repulsed promptly. The Chinese retreated precipitately, leaving thirty dead on the field. The number of wounded had not been ascertained. The Japanese suffered no losses whatever."

The Morning Post has a dispatch from Tokio saying that the supplementary war budget calls for 100,000,000 yen, instead of 10,000,000, the sum reported yesterday. This grant will make Japan's total war expenditure 250,000,000 yen.

The correspondent of the Central News at Pekin says: "Mr. Pathick, formerly United States Vice Consul at Tien-Tsin, has gone to meet Li Hung Chang to consult with him upon important matters.

"The Emperor demands a full explanation of the defeats with which China has met during the war, and also wants to know the amount and disposition of the war expenses.

A dispatch from Foo-Chow reports that numerous secret societies are being formed whose objects are unknown. It is supposed, however, that they are political organizations.

Japanese war ships are in Formosa Channel, waiting to intercept vessels with contraband cargoes.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says that Admiral Ito reports from Wei-Hai-Wei under the date of Feb. 17 as follows:

"To-day the entire fleet entered the harbor. The forts on Liu Kung-Tae Island, the torpedo stations and the war ships Chen-Yuen, Chi-Yuen, Kwang-Pin, Chen-Pien, Chen-Chun, Chen-Pi, Chen-Nan, Chen-Si, and Chen-Long, together with the Government buildings, were ceded to us, and our crews were sent to prepare the ships for sailing. The Chen-Yuen will temporarily be sent to Port Arthur, and the other vessels will be sent to Japan. All of the forts are now held by crews from the Port Arthur naval station. The Ywang-Chi was disarmed and given up as a conveyance for the remains of Admiral Ting."

A Central News dispatch from Pekin says: "The general opinion among high officials is that Li Hung Chang was only reinstated to favor in order to render him an acceptable envoy to Japan. It is expected that he will be made a scapegoat when the mission is ended, whether he is successful or not."

ARMENIA ATROCITIES RELATED.

Mooshir Pasha's March of Blood Told by a Native of Sassoun.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople to The Standard says the witnesses recently examined by the Armenian commission of inquiry at Moosh have been anti-Turkish. Five of them testified to having witnessed massacres of children.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The Globe publishes the following from Moosh, Asia Minor, which it says is the first description by an eye-witness of Mooshir Pasha's "March of Blood."

Moosh, Asia Minor, Jan. 7.—The number of our dead countrymen in the four towns visited by Mooshir Pasha will not be far short of 7,500. This is from the bodies counted and known to have perished. We cannot tell how many others there may be.

The first town entered by Mooshir was **Shinik. It contains four villages, Shinik, Mezra, Koojock, and Dopy. When our people here heard of the arrival of the Pasha, Father Jonannis, with 240 of the leading townsmen, went to meet him, to beseech him to have mercy on them. They were** surrounded by soldiers long before they could get to Mooshir Pasha, and every one was killed. Their bodies were put in the church and burned. The soldiers then proceeded to burn the villages.

The persons killed from Shinik proper **number 623, and 317 from the rest of the villages. Those who escaped are now in the villages surrounding this town, but the villagers are themselves very poor, and many go hungry.**

Mooshir Pasha left Shinik to go to the next town in the Sassoun district. This town is Alyan, and has fourteen villages. The people heard of his coming and how that he had twenty-four companies, each of 400 men, besides twenty-three cannon. They knew that it was useless to appeal to him, so they fled to the village of Chi, because of its rocks and steppes, and there they could better escape him. They staid in the mountains for almost twenty days, and, when all food was gone and there was nothing left to do, they fled as best they could. Two thousand bodies were left behind at Chi.

Gall-gazen was next, and, because the town has twenty-two villages around it, Mooshir brought Kurds, Ahmidie, and irregulars numbering 30,000. The town was deserted, for the people, with all the food they could carry, had fled to the mountains. They staid in their fastnesses for thirty days, and at last, with a frenzy born of hunger and despair, they made a terrible rush down the mountain sides and attacked the tyrants, instead of waiting to be killed. Patriot Vartan was like a god, and killed nineteen men with his own sword before he fell dead. Father Bedras was a soldier, too, and encouraged his children, and, when he was at last killed, his body was cut in pieces and given to the dogs.

Alpag was the last town that the bloodthirsty tyrant visited, and this place contains eight villages—Verien, Chaden, Moodavar, Fukik, Kalaxaz, Choroop, and Davlorig. The people had for the most part made their escape, but when Mooshir and his soldiers went their way 1,000 bodies were found even here. Many more were burned, but the number cannot be known.

All bodies were left where they were butchered, and those who would travel this district must risk their lives through the pestilential odors that go up from so many dead. All who escaped from the Sassoun district came to the villages of the plains of Moosh, and, hungry, destitute, and broken-hearted, they look for hope and help and sympathy from the civilized world, to whom the news of their terrible lot may come.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS IRRITATING.

An Expression of Resentment at England's Indefinite Occupation.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Journal des Débats, commenting on a dispatch from Cairo to The London Times, dealing with Egyptian affairs, says:

"The English press seems to have lost the respect which is due to the Khédive, and also to have lost its capability to appreciate the real position of affairs. It is France's task to arouse Europe from her apathy and cause a demonstration of sympathy with Egypt and against Great Britain. Inquiries at all the Chancelleries show that the whole of Europe considers itself wronged by the indefinite occupation of Egypt by England."

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Times's correspondent in Cairo says that the attitude of the Egyptian lower classes in Alexandria toward Europeans, especially British soldiers and sailors, is openly defiant and aggresisve. "The circumstances favor the chances of a popular disturbance," he says.

"One disquieting feature is the large influx of Bedouins in the last few weeks into the outskirts of the town. All the symptoms vividly recall those that heralded the massacres of 1882. For some time past one of the Khédive's proteges, formerly removed from the Government service for peculation, has been busy disbursing Khedivial largess among the Bedouins, and recruiting the body guard of his Highness. That dangerous agitation has been artificially provoked in Alexandria is evident from the contrast between the excitement there and the complete tranquility and contentment of the rest of Egypt since Nubar Pasha's Ministry has been in power."

The Government accounts for 1894 show that the actual revenue amounted to £10,562,000, and the expenditure to £9,756,000, leaving a surplus of £806,000, of which the Government is allowed to dispose only of £158,000, the remainder being paid to the Commission of the Public Debt. The surplus would have exceeded £1,000,000 if the Government had not postponed the collection of a portion of the land tax in consideration of the low prices prevailing. The fact that Sir Elwin Palmer's estimates indicated a probable surplus of only £543,000 leads to the expectation that his moderate estimate of £676,000 as the amount of the surplus for 1895 will be exceeded. The customs and railway receipts are the largest ever realized, the former amounting to £846,000, as against £676,000 in 1881, the most prosperous year prior to the occupation, and the latter to £1,818,000, as against £1,327,000, although the rates have been greatly reduced. With regard to the debt, a sum of £700,000 was paid off during the year, mainly from sales of Daira and domains lands, and the reserves attained a total of £4,230,000. Of this amount, which is enormous for such a small and poor country, the Government is allowed to use only £286,000, the remainder, namely, £1,481,000 of accumulated savings from the debt conversions and £2,463,000 of general reserve, is held by the Public Debt Commission, and is invested in Egyptian bonds.

AFFAIRS OF COSTA RICA.

A New and Valuable Section of the Country Open to Settlers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Minister Baker writes to the State Department from San José that President Iglesias informs him that the very large and valuable concessions of lands which were granted to Mr. Minor C. Keith by the Government in aid of the construction of a railroad from a point on the present railway, which connects San José with Port Limon, to a point on the River Trio, near its entrance into Lake Nicaragua, have been negotiated in London, and that money for building and equipping the road has been pledged. This opens to settlement a new and valuable section of Costa Rica, which will, however, be chiefly owned by a London syndicate.

The President also informed Minister Baker that he had recently paid over $1,000,000 of the internal debt of Costa Rica, and that provision had been made for extinguishing the remainder at an early day.

President Iglesias said he had in the Public Treasury over $200,000, which was to be used in building good cart roads through two or three sections of the State, with the view of opening different sections now comparatively inaccessible. The Government has ceased to pay the interest on the foreign debt, which amounts to £102,000 annually. The country cannot stand this exhaustive drain, and has proposed to the bondholders to reduce the principal by one-half. Exchange on New-York at the time the Minister wrote was quoted at $2.42, and even Chilean and Peruvian pesos command a premium of 25 to 30 per cent.

BRITISH CABINET IN PERIL.

Difficulty in Reconciling India's Interests with Home Needs.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Daily News is informed that Sir Henry James, Liberal Unionist, will move the adjournment of the House of Commons to-morrow to direct attention to the Indian cotton duties. He proposes to divide the House. The division will be extremely critical, as many Liberals have Lancashire seats.

The News will have a double-leaded leader on the subject. The tone of this leader and the care taken to avoid definite opinions betray some apprehension as to the result. The writer says: "It is well known, despite all the pains they have taken to reconcile the financial necessities of India with trade interests at home, that the Ministers have failed entirely to satisfy the cotton industry of Lancashire, which naturally is sensitive to any proposals affecting its business in times so far from prosperous. Mr. Fowler, Secretary for India, will accept Sir Henry James's challenge and discussion will not be avoided. The position of the Government will be made clear, and the country and Government will learn precisely where the opposition and any of the Lancashire Liberals who are supposed to be wavering are standing. This is the important question."

In some quarters the opinion is that the Government will resign at once if defeated on the issue of the cotton duties. Probably the limits to which the Government will go with a view to retaining the votes of the Lancashire Liberals will be decided at a Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

TUMULT IN THE REICHSTAG.

Eugen Richter Attacks Mecklenburg and Its Grand Duke's Methods.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Reichstag was stirred deeply to-day by a debate on Dr. Pachnicke's bill for the introduction of popular representation in all federal States. The bill was aimed mainly at Mecklenburg, where the same medieval conditions prevail as before 1848.

Eugen Richter, Radical leader, made a scathing speech concerning the Grand Duke and his method of government. He said that Mecklenburg would have been extinct long ago but for the great number of illegitimate births. The Social Democrats and Radicals cheered loudly and the Conservatives protested.

Herr von Oertzen, Mecklenburg's member of the Federal Council, sprang to his feet, and, trembling with indignation, denounced "Herr Richter's indecent language."

A deafening tumult was evoked by the word, "indecent." From the left of the Chamber came a chorus of shouts for order, and from the Right repeated cheers for Oertzen.

After ringing the bell fully two minutes, President von Levetzow restored comparative quiet. He then gravely reproved Oertzen for his language, which, he said, was entirely contrary to the traditions of the House. The cheering from the Left was followed by the vote. The bill, although supported by the Socialists, Radicals, and the majority of National Liberals, was rejected.

STEAMER KINGDOM MISSING.

Eighty Bales of Cotton Damaged by Fire on Steamer Verax.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The British steamer Kingdom, Capt. Jones, which sailed from Harburg Dec. 18, via Shields Jan. 21, for Charleston, has been posted at Lloyds as missing.

The British steamer Verax, Capt. McDowell, from Mobile for Liverpool, which arrived at Queenstown on the 16th and reported that while at sea fire was discovered in No. 5 hold, was not seriously damaged, the flames having been quickly extinguished. Eighty bales of her cargo of cotton were damaged, mostly by water.

KING OSCAR IS OBSTINATE.

Norwegians Are Apparently Determined to Maintain Their Claim.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 20.—In conferring with ex-Premier Steen in regard to Norway's claim to her own Consular system and Foreign Minister, King Oscar has not advanced from his previous position of offering to submit the matter to a joint Norwegian and Swedish Council of State. Unless an agreement is reached on this point a solution of the differences with the Left is impossible.

Ex-Premier Steen expresses the opinion that King Oscar's position will cause the banding together of all Norwegians on behalf of their fatherland, as the King has repudiated what Norway has maintained to be her inalienable right.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

Capt. Jacquemin Gains a Victory and a Quantity of English Arms.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Mail dispatches from Madagascar arrived at Marseilles to-day. They say that Capt. Jacquemin captured the Hova position at Antananikarana on Jan. 19, killing six natives.

He found a large quantity of English-made arms, in perfect condition. The Hovas on Jan 21 burned the building round the French position. When Capt. Jacquemin brought out his artillery the Hovas fled. They set fire to the village of Batahitra on the 22d and fled. The French repulsed them twice on Jan. 25.

A Holy Land Tyrant Removed.

LONDON, Feb 20.—A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says that in consequence of the action of the customs authorities at Jaffa, American tourists to the Holy Land have been greatly annoyed and hindered. Complaint was made by many tourists to United States Minister Terrell, upon whose representations the Porte has recalled the Director of Customs at Jaffa, and tourists will be enabled to visit the holy places a great deal more readily in the future.

Lord Rosebery and His Colleagues.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Birmingham Post, the organ of Mr. Chamberlain, says that Lord Rosebery deeply resents the fact that none of his Ministerial colleagues in the House of Commons defended him against the attacks made upon him by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Labouchere during the debate on the Chamberlain amendment to the address. Lord Rosebery is said to be especially resentful, inasmuch as the attacks mentioned were avowedly made on behalf of Sir William Harcourt.

United Service Institute Opened.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Prince of Wales formally opened the United Service Institute at noon to-day. He was very hoarse and coughed frequently. In his opening speech he lauded the aim of the institute, which is to instruct officers in military science. The building includes a banqueting house fronting on Whitehall Street, which was given by the Queen.

Death of a Serviceable Fenian.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—The Liverpool Courier announces the death of Patrick Higgins, who was regarded as the chief means of communication in the secret operations between the American and North of England Fenians. He was noted for his adroitness in eluding the police.

North Syria Druses Turbulent.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Central News correspondent in Constantinople says:

"The Druses in North Syria continue to be turbulent. They recently attacked the house of the sub-Governor of the Houran district and forced him to flee to Damascus."

Reichstag Opposes Jesuit Banishment

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—In the Reichstag to-day the resolution to repeal the laws banishing Jesuits passed its third reading, without debate. The Conservatives, Imperialists, and National Liberals opposed the resolution. The Centrists (Clericals) loudly cheered its adoption.

A British Clamor for Silver.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Robert L. Everett, Liberal, member for Woodbridge, Suffolk, gave notice of his intention to move a resolution that an international agreement to restore free coinage and the full legal-tender power of silver is desirable.

Cold Weather Fatal in Galicia.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—There is as yet no abatement of the cold weather throughout Austria. Since Sunday twenty-two persons have been frozen to death in Galicia, and several cases of death from exposure to the cold are reported from other regions.

French Hospital for Hovas War.

MOZAMBIQUE, Feb. 20.—It is said that arrangements have been completed between the Governments of France and Portugal for the conveyance of the wounded among the French troops in Madagascar to the hospital here.

The Pope Has the Influenza.

ROME, Feb. 20.—The Pope is suffering from an attack of influenza and was unable to-day to receive the homage of the Cardinals and others on the occasion of the anniversary of his election to the Papacy.

Acquittal of an Anarchist.

FLORENCE, Feb. 20.—The trial of Merlino, an Anarchist accused of publishing seditious pamphlets, ended here to-day in his acquittal. The verdict was loudly applauded by the spectators in the courtroom.

Will Attend the Archduke's Funeral.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Berlin dispatch to the Central News says:

"Emperor William will attend the funeral of the Austrian Archduke Albrecht, who died at Arco on Monday."

Syria Reopened to Tourists.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.—In deference to protests from Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, the Porte has commanded the Governor of Beyrout to revoke his orders forbidding tourists to visit the interior.

Serious Illness of Gen. Trochu.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Gen. Louis Jules Trochu of the French Army (retired) is seriously ill.

Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Queen Victoria arrived at Windsor Castle to-day.

Resolutions by Irish Independents.

The Irish Independent Parliamentary Party met last night at the Irish National Club, 598 Seventh Avenue, for the purpose of replying to the strictures passed on John E. Redmond, M. P., and his followers, by the Irish National Federation on Sunday in Cooper Union.

Resolutions were adopted approving the Independent Irish Party's action in voting against Lord Rosebery and the English Liberal Party on the address from the throne, and declaring that John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had publicly retracted the promise of amnesty to Irish and Irish-American political prisoners made by him at the Leinster Hall meeting, giving further proof of the insincerity of the Government on the Irish question. The attendance was large.

Accident on the Fitchburg Road.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Fitchburg passenger train due in Troy at 6:55 o'clock this evening crashed into a Central Hudson freight in the upper yard here to-night. The fireman of the passenger train was bruised, and one passenger, a Troy woman, had several ribs broken. No cars left the track.

"BOSS" MARTIN TO RETIRE

Porter, Too, Says He Will Withdraw from Philadelphia Politics.

EVERY ONE SMILES INCREDULOUSLY

Even if the Two Ring Leaders Go Abroad They Will Be in Control Just the Same—Talk About Appointments.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—It was ostentatiously announced to-day by both David Martin and Charles A. Porter that, having had their own way in the nomination and election of Charles F. Warwick as Mayor, they would now retire permanently from political management.

"Boss" Martin said, not only to his close political associates and fellow-leaders, but to newspaper men, that it was his intention to take a year's vacation in Europe, and to surrender absolutely his control of the Republican machine.

Contractor Porter was more reserved in his statements, but he said that he had decided to get out of politics as quickly as possible.

When news of this unexpected action on the part of the two machine leaders became known, every one smiled incredulously. Some few who took it seriously thought that the two men had made a deal with Senator Quay whereby he, at the last moment, turned in his own men to work for Warwick's election.

It was even said that a week ago Martin was convinced that he could not win his fight without Quay's help, and that is was he who personally said to Quay that if the Senator would ask his Philadelphia friends to vote for Warwick, both he and Porter would immediately after the election surrender the entire control of the Republican machine into the hands of men to be named by the great "boss" himself.

It is further said that Quay's answer to this proposition was the blunt statement that he would not make any deal, but that if Martin was wise enough to lay down his arms either before or after the election he would have no objection to his getting all the glory there was in the Warwick victory, Mr. Quay said it was never his intention to help along the election of ex-Gov. Pattison, and that his friends would undoubtedly vote for the statutory nominee of their party.

Just how much of an understanding there exists to-day between Quay and Martin is not known, but the suggestion that the two city leaders who staked their political existence in forcing Warwick's nomination on their party would now deliberately turn their backs on him and the millions of dollars of city money that he has at his command, is one of Martin's little jokes. No one questions that both he and Porter are preparing to run the city administration during the next four years, and their influence will be none the less potent if they are obliged to exercise it from their luxurious quarters in an European watering place.

Politicians who to-day figured on the probable outcome of Warwick's election paid no attention whatever to the story of the retirement of the two leaders. In the far-reaching effects of Warwick's election the position of Martin and Porter is everywhere accepted as secure and permanent. It was believed on the street to-day that Warwick would appoint Senator Jacob Crouse to be his Director of Public Safety. Crouse is the only Philadelphia Senator who voted for Porter's bill to reduce the number of Councilmen in this city, and he expects to be rewarded for his fealty.

Col. A. Louden Snowden, who has been out of work since Mr. Cleveland last became President, was very industrious during the Mayoralty campaign, and made a good many speeches in favor of the man who is to be Mayor. He is talked of for Director of Public Works, and it is said that both Martin and Porter favor him to some extent. Of course, there are a great many candidates for both of these high offices, and no one is more interested in the most important of the two than Contractor Porter. That he wants a Director of Public Works of his own naming is not questioned. This Director will have a good deal to say about the city accepting Mr. Porter's filtering plant at Queen Lane, and will also be able to continue the open-handed good fellowship which exists between Contractor Porter and the Bureau of Highways.

It is said that Senator Crouse would be just the man for the other place. Among the score of men talked of for directorships are Senator C. Wesley Thomas, Congressmen Adams and Harmer, Assistatn Attorney John B. Kinsey, President James L. Miles of the Select Council, Squire McMullen, ex-Director of Public Safety; George Roney, who is one of David Martin's brothers-in-law; David H. Lane, Magistrate Durham, Judge Gordon, and Jacob Wildermere. All these are known to be friends of the men who have made Mr. Warwick Mayor.

For City Solicitor three names have been very prominently suggested. There is a report that Lawyer Theodore M. Etting will be rewarded by an election to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Warwick, and that he will be actively aided in his canvass by the members of the present Investigating Committee of the Councils. Speaker Harry T. Walton has been talked about a good deal, but he says he does not want the job. Some of the disinterested Republicans will urge the selection of Lawyer Charles B. McMichaels, who was at one time an Assistant City Solicitor, and who made a very excellent reputation for himself in that capacity. Among business men to-day Mr. McMichaels's name was favorably commented on.

Just after "Boss" Martin said to-day that he proposed to retire from politics it was announced that the election of Warwick meant the prompt appointment by Gov. Hastings of Theodore B. Stulb to be Health Officer, William B. Ahearn to be Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, Joseph Klemmer to be Harbor Master, and William M. Gearey to be Recorder of Deeds.

Martin and his coworkers in the Warwick campaign pretended to believe that there was no doubt about the naming of these men, and it was generally accepted on the street that the Governor would announce the appointments at an early date.

Magistrate Durham to-day received the congratulations of his friends for having had the manliness to stand by the candidate of his party in the Mayoralty fight. Thre is no question that his political strength has wonderfully increased during the past few weeks, and that if he will join Quay in an honest effort to down Martin, he will make a good showing.

The complete vote for Mayor and Receiver of Taxes in yesterday's election was as follows:

For Mayor—Charles F. Warwick, (Rep.,) 137,868; Robert E. Pattison, (Dem.,) 76,879; John J. Habecker, (Pop.,) 1,053; Albunus S. Alman, (People's,) 180. Warwick's plurality, 60,989.

For Receiver of Taxes—William J. Roney, (Rep.) 131,637; Sylvester Bonnafon, (Dem.,) 79475; George W. Bean, (Proh.,) 976. Roney's plurality, 52,162.

Miss Carrie Laurence Murdered.

ALLENDALE, S. C., Feb. 20.—Miss Carrie Laurence was found murdered to-day at her home in Old Allendale. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive, as she lived alone, and was supposed to have had money in her house.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Election of Officers to be Held Next Tuesday—Interesting Papers on Many Topics Read at the Evening Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The National Council of Women held a business session this morning with closed doors. This session was devoted to the consideration of minor matters in connection with the meeting of the council. It was determined to hold the election of officers on Tuesday next. The business to be transacted was found to be so heavy that an afternoon session with closed doors was held.

The evening session of the National Council of Women was particularly interesting to the audience because of an essence of Mormonism suggested by the chief actors. The topic for the first part of the evening was "Education," and the presiding officer was Mrs. Elmina S. Taylor of Utah.

"The Ethical Side of Woman's Education," was the subject of a paper by Minnie J. Snow of Utah. She contended that the strain of college life was so great as to deprive women of physical strength and thus unfit them for the battle with the world, while the men, pursuing the same conditions of study, have a distinct physical advantage through their indulgence in boisterous sports.

Susa Young Gates of Utah read a paper on "What is Modern Education Doing for American Girls?" and a paper on the relative importance of preventive to corrective work in moral reform, by Lillie T. Freeze of Utah, (who was absent,) was also read.

Wimodaughus, the woman's social and improvement club, whose name is derived from an abbreviated combination of the words wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, had the rest of the evening under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Ruth G. D. Havens, its President. Papers were read by Annie T. Smith of the District of Columbia on "Woman as a Factor in Organized Charities," and by Alice C. Fletcher of the District of Columbia on "A Family and Institutional Life for Dependent Classes." In Miss Smith's paper, charity was treated as an activity growing naturally out of woman's maternal instinct, which in its highest development knew no bounds but those of human necessity. She said that reformatories rescuing children from prison homes, women visitors in poorhouses, asylums, and public hospitals, hospitals for incurables, separate prisons for women under women Superintendents, all owe their initiative to women. In each case the work started in the sympathies of some woman whose heart was moved by the sight of the misery or degradation of a fellow-being.

The evening closed with an address by the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, the woman preacher.

MR. BABCOCK JUST IN TIME

Caught a Thief in His Office—The Confederate Escaped.

Charles Welsh, alias "Bill" Watson, an old-time till tapper, whose picture is No. 1,793 in the Rogues' Gallery, was caught at his old tricks yesterday afternoon. He is fifty-two years old, and has been a criminal all his life. He gave his address as 135 Bleecker Street.

Welsh and a confederate entered Harry C. Babcock's coal office at 349 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The confederate said that he desired to order some coal, and Mr. Babcock went into the yard with him to look over the stock. As soon as they had left the office Welsh forced open the till with a chisel and abstracted its contents, amounting to something over $20.

After leaving the office, Mr. Babcock became suspicious and returned just in time to see Welsh stuffing the money hastily into his pocket. Mr. Babcock seized the thief and shouted for help, whereupon the confederate ran away. Welsh was taken to the Harlem Police Court, before Justice Koch, who held him in $300 bail for trial.

THE TEACHER DECLINED TO BE WHIPPED

He Cut with a Razor Three of His Pupils Who Attacked Him.

BUTLER, Penn., Feb. 20.—The sons of S. J. Black of Marion Township attempted to chastise their schoolteacher, S. A. Charles. Some time ago Charles punished one of the boys. To-day as he was passing the Black residence the three boys sprang upon him. They succeeded in throwing him to the ground. He drew a razor and cut a gash twelve inches long in the back of the oldest boy. One of the others was slashed from the ear to the mouth, and lost a finger, while the third escaped with the loss of a finger.

Rayner—Coulter.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Brown Memorial Church was thronged this evening, when the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock solemnized the marriage of Miss Margaret Coulter to William B. Rayner. The bride was escorted to the chancel and given away by her father, Archibald B. Coulter. The groom is the son of Congressman Isidor Rayner.

Money Disappears from a Cellar.

Otto Steppe of 84 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, hid $900 in his cellar. The money was gone yesterday, and Steppe caused the arrest of Joseph Kappswinkle, who, he declared, was the only one beside himself who knew where the money was. Kappswinkle denied taking it.

Controller Roberts in Town.

Among the hotel arrivals last evening were Attorney General Theodore E. Hancock and Controller James A. Roberts of Albany, and ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer of New-Hampshire.

Elliott Again Beats Fulford.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 20.—The second day's pigeon-shooting match between J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City, Mo., and E. D. Fulford of Utica, N. Y., took place this afternoon at Marion, N. J., in the presence of about 200 persons. The conditions of the match were $100 a side and 100 birds each. Elliott won to-day's match by killing 95 birds to Fulford's 87. The birds were a better lot than yesterday's, and the prettiest shot of the day was Fulford's twisting left-hand drive at the thirteenth bird.

Farrell Wins and Loses a Game.

The billiard tourney of business men at Maurice & John's rooms, 85 Nassau Street, was continued last night. J. Farrell (160) beat T. McLaren (160) by a single billiard. Farrell's high run was 10; average, 2 6-77.

The second game was between E. Leary (225) and J. Farrell (160.) Leary won by a score of 225 to 112. Leary's high run was 29; average, 2 48-59.

Golf Links Badly Damaged.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 20.—The Meadow Brook Hunt Club's golf links were badly damaged by rain during the last three weeks, and will have to be practically remade. They had been put in excellent condition, and members of the club expected to begin play in March.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:45 A. M.—378 Canal Street; C. H. Heartfield, bakers' supplies; damage, $2,000.
4:45 P. M.—769 East Sixty-third Street; Mrs. Russell, dwelling; damage, $10.
7:56 P. M.—537 West Thirty-second Street; Howard & Childs; slight damage.
8:25 P. M.—82 West One Hundred and Third Street; Daniel Hale; damage, $130.
10:00 P. M.—400 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Joseph Bava; damage, slight.
10:45 P. M.—35 Mott Street; damage, $600.
11:50 P. M.—Chimney fire, 22 Hester Street; Mayer Sosnowitz; damage slight.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

DEATH OF DANIEL NEEDHAM

He Was President of the New-England Agricultural Society and Had Been Prominent in Politics.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—Daniel Needham died of pneumonia at his home here to-day. He was born in Salem, Mass., March 24, 1822, and was educated at the Friends' Boarding School in Providence and the Law Academy in Groton. He removed to Groton in 1842. He was admitted to the Middlesex County bar at Lowell in 1848; was Aide de Camp on Gov. Boutwell's staff in 1851-2, was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1853 and 1854, and ran for Congress in the latter year, but was defeated by the Know-Nothing candidate.

He removed to Hartford, Vt., in 1855, where, for nine years, he engaged in sheep raising, being five years Secretary of the Vermont Agricultural Society, which he represented at the Hamburg International Exhibition in 1863, securing by his own exhibits first and second prizes. He served in the Vermont House of Representatives as member from Hartford in 1857 and 1858, and represented Windsor County in the Senate in 1859 and 1863.

He returned to Massachusetts in 1864, and formed a law partnership in Boston with Judge Roberts and Edmund Burke, under the firm name of Burke, Needham & Roberts. He became Secretary of the New-England Agricultural Society, which he was largely instrumental in forming, and in 1880 he was sent by the society as delegate to Mexico to establish more intimate trade relations. He succeeded George B. Loring as President of the society in 1891, which position he held up to his death.

He was elected to the Legislature from the Thirty-first Middlesex District in 1867, and to the Senate from the Seventh Middlesex District in 1861 and 1869.

He was appointed National Bank Examiner by President Grant in 1870, which office he held for fifteen years.

Literature by the Yard.

A correspondent of The Birmingham Mail writes: "I have hitherto regarded the man who bought books by the yard as a mythical person. But I find he does actually exist. Some of our leading booksellers are accustomed to make up sets of books which they sell at a stated price, say, £3 or £5. Into one of these shops a gentleman who had built himself a nice new house came the other day and said he had a recess filled with shelves, on which he wanted to keep books. Would they send him up three five-pound sets? Certainly they would. The gentleman came in a few days after and said they looked very well. "But," he said, "they weren't enough. I wish you would send me enough to fill three yards more." Poor three-volume novel writers! This is how you are appreciated.

Mr. Astor Was Not Eligible.

The Coaching Club has rejected the application for membership of John Jacob Astor on the ground that he has not exhibited satisfactory evidence of his ability to drive four horses. Mr. Astor's name was proposed at the last meeting, on Tuesday, held at the Knickerbocker Club. The very first article in the constitution says that "no one shall be eligible for membership in the Coaching Club unless the candidate shall exhibit to the officers of the club satisfactory evidence of his ability to drive four horses." Several wealthy and prominent applicants have been rejected because they failed to reach the high standard set by the club, and Mr. Astor, therefore, is not alone. It is said that he will persevere in his efforts to become an expert whip, and will again try to become a member of the Coaching Club.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Praise of Sozodont,
like the famous article itself, is in almost everybody's mouth. The people know that it preserves as well as beautifies the teeth. Hence it is the standard Tooth Wash of the Period.

Many causes induce gray hair, but Parker's Hair Balsam brings back the youthful color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

"Laugh and Grow Fat" at "Laughlin's." New Quick Lunch Rooms, 140 Nassau St.

"Chautauqua." E. & W. **"Chautauqua."**
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

JAMES—JENNINGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1895, at 48 Park Av., New-York City, Helen G., daughter of the late O. B. Jennings, to Dr. Walter B. James.

VAN ANTWERP—SCUDDER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1895, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Zaidee, daughter of the late Townsend Scudder of New-York, to Thomas Irwin Van Antwerp of Albany.

DIED.

BATHGATE.—At Craig Gowan, Stamford, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, Marion Beck, widow of Charles Bathgate.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRIGGS.—On Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, James M., in his 82d year.
Funeral service at the residence of his son-in-law, 217 South 10th Av., Mount Vernon, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet trains leaving Grand Central Depot on New-Haven Road at 1:03 P. M. and on Harlem Road at 12:52 P. M.

BROOKMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, Henry D. Brookman, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late home, No. 118 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.
Maine papers please copy.

BRUEN.—On Feb. 19, Catherine A., widow of the late Matthias Bruen, in the 65th year of her age.
Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lewis C. King, 252 West 58th St. Interment private.

COCKRAN.—Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 96 Park Av., Rhoda E. Cockran, daughter of John Mack and wife of W. Bourke Cockran.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUESTA.—At Philadelphia, 19th inst., Sarah Graham, widow of Fernando de la Cuesta.

CURTIS.—William Otis Curtis, at his home, in Lenox, Feb. 20, in his 78th year.
Funeral at 11:30 Saturday morning.

FORD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, Sarah S. Ford, in the 66th year of her age.
Funeral at the residence of her son, Simeon Ford, 48 West 74th St., Friday, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, at Garden City, L. I., Lee Johnson, son of the late Edwin A. Johnson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, of pneumonia, at his late residence, No. 37 5th Av., New-York City, James Marsland Lawton, resident partner of Lawton Brothers of Havana, Cuba.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PECK.—Suddenly, at Sandy Hook, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1st Lieut. Fremont P. Peck, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.
Funeral service at Governors Island Chapel 4:30 P. M. Feb. 21. Boat leaves Barge Office 4 P. M. Interment at Watertown, N. Y.

RHINELANDER.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, Nancy E. M. Post, widow of Bernard Rhinelander.
Funeral at her late residence, 17 East 72d St., on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

RIGBYE.—Mrs. M. L. Rigbye, at 12 M. Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 43 Lafayette Place.
Funeral services Grace Church Chantry on Thursday at 3:30 P. M. Interment Toronto, Canada.

SMITH.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1895, L. Jacquelin Smith, son of the late Francis Lee Smith of Alexandria, Va., in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, Madison Av., Morristown, Thursday evening, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock. Interment at Alexandria, Va.

STIASTNY.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, Ernestine, widow of the late L. J. Stiastny, aged 62 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895, at 10 A

DOGS WORTHY OF NOTICE

Every Class Well Represented at Madison Square Garden.

BOOTS IS WORTH $100 AN OUNCE

Fox Terriers Who Never Tire of Barking — Pets That Live in Luxury — Features of the Show.

The dogs in the Madison Square Garden were awake bright and early yesterday morning to receive the throng of visitors who flocked to the bench show all day long. The attendance, from early in the morning until the Garden closed, was very large, and Messrs. T. H. Terry and H. B. Cromwell, the Bench Committee of the Westminster Kennel Club, were very much pleased. These two gentlemen and James Mortimer, the popular Superintendent, put in several weeks' hard work each year for this big exhibition. While the shows are often financially successful, the Westminster Kennel Club does not derive any benefit from them. The money made is expended in helping to improve the breed of dogs all over the country. Prizes are given to shows that are not as wealthy as this one.

The small dogs, the women's pets, yesterday came in for the giant share of the attention given by the visitors. The smallest dog in the show is Boots, a black and tan terrier, owned by Mrs. E. Le Grand. This tiny animal weighs twenty-two ounces, and her owner values her at $2,000. This is the most valuable dog in the show, if value is judged by weight. Sir Bedivere weighs about 200 pounds, and is valued at $20,000, or $100 a pound. Boots is worth nearly $100 an ounce.

One peculiar feature about Boots is that she is transparent. When held up to the light one can count almost every bone in her body.

The way the owners of the pet dogs treat their favorites is one of the features of the show. These dogs are on benches at the back arena seats. Romeo II., a King Charles spaniel, is comfortably quartered in a glass case. There is a fancy wicker basket in the case, which is lined with an Angora rug, and dainty blue silk curtains are arranged to keep any draughts from the dog. Romeo is owned by Mrs. Robert C. Wright.

The Japanese spaniels are fixed up in Japanese style. E. Webster's two, Kuma and Chin Chin, are in two miniature Japanese houses, painted white and decorated with gold. The fronts are of glass, and inside Japanese white silk portières keep out all draughts. Mrs. F. Senn's Yokie is in a two-story house, made of bamboo and decorated with palms.

The pugs, too, are well taken care of. Yuma Ta, owned by Mrs. Frank Rivers of Newark, sleeps in a basket lined with eiderdown, and has a rattle to play with. Mrs. Fred J. Grant's Yorkshire terrier Flossie lives in luxury. Her basket is decorated with pale-blue silk, and a small china cup and saucer is placed near it for Flossie to drink out of.

The bulldogs had a crowd of admirers around them all day yesterday. Every one gave them plenty of room. The dogs were quiet, and did not snap or bark nearly as much as the terriers, but every one wanted to keep as far as possible from the ugly teeth that showed prominently. W. R. Travers won the challenge prize for dogs with His Lordship, and J. H. Congdon's King Lud was second. Col. A. B. Hilton was the only exhibitor in the challenge class, bitches, and Salenî was placed first and Graven Image second. Col. Hilton won again in the open-class dogs with King Orry, his recent importation, and Handsome Dan, Yale's mascot, took second prize. King Orry won again in the novice-class dogs.

The show of poodles this year is remarkably fine. Some of them look very grotesque with their closely-shaven bodies and tufts of hair on their noses and legs. They are very intelligent dogs and make the best trick performers of any breed. W. Hitchcock's Lion won the challenge prize, corded, without any opposition. The challenge prize for curly dogs was won by the Morey Kennels' Rajah. The biggest exhibitor of poodles is H. G. Trevor, owner of the Meadowmere Kennels. He is represented by Carnot, Emperor, Caesar, Rip, Mignon, Carlos, Byon II., Topsy, Fedora, Empress, Domino, Fan, Josephine, Deane, Niniche, Coquette II., Cybele, and Frisette. He won several prizes.

The fox terriers make more noise than all the rest of the dogs put together, and they never seem to tire. Every time a dog is led near their bench the whole lot jump up and bark until the intruder has gone away. Their bark is much worse than their bite. In former years the Blemton Kennels have carried away the majority of the prizes. This year L. & W. Rutherford have the best. They won in the open class, bitches, with Warren Capture. George Raper's Cowthorpe, Jr., was second. In the veteran class they won with Raffle; in the challenge class, bitches, with Warren Captious; in the puppy class, dogs, with Warren Daybreak, and bitches with Warren Captive. These two also won in the novice class. The Blemton Kennels won with Blemton Victor II. and Blemtoh Stickler.

During the afternoon some of the dogs got very nervous. Many go to the Garden and want to pat every dog they admire. One woman stooped to caress a cocker spaniel and the dog bit her face badly. She declined to give her name, and walked about the Garden afterward holding a handkerchief to her cheek. She kept away from them after that.

It is a singular fact that on Tuesday there were just two more admitted to the Garden than on the opening day of the show last year.

The Collie Club of America met and transacted business. Jenkins Van Schaick presided. J. D. Shotwell, the Treasurer, presented his annual report, which showed that here was a balance of $700 in the treasury. The following officers were elected: President—Jenkins Van Schaick; Vice Presidents—Thomas H. Terry, J. Pierpont Morgan; Secretary—A. D. Lewis; Treasurer—J. D. Shotwell; Executive Committee—Jenkins Van Schaick, Thomas H. Terry, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert McEwen, Martin Dennis, James Watson, Dr. L. C. Sauveur, J. L. Lincoln, Jr., and Henry B. Cromwell.

The members of the Mastiff Club met during the afternoon and elected the following officers: President—R. H. Derby; Vice Presidents—Robert Lenox Belknap, F. T. Underhill, George G. Stephenson; Secretary and Treasurer—Herbert Meade; Executive Committee—R. H. Derby, R. L. Belknap, F. T. Underhill, George G. Stephenson, W. P. Stevenson, Herbert Meade, Edward Dudley, Charles P. Fralelgh, C. C. Marshall, and J. L. Winchell. G. J. G. Stephenson was appointed as a delegate to the American Kennel Club meeting to-morrow.

Dr. L. C. Sauveur of Chestnut Hill, Penn., was to have been the judge of the collies, but he has not been seen in the Garden, and no word has been received from him. Yesterday afternoon James Taylor of Manchester, England, began the task of awarding the prizes for these handsome dogs. J. Pierpont Morgan won both challenge prizes with Sefton Hero and Charlton Floss. Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Charlie took second prize in the class for dogs. This dog is one of the handsomest of this breed in the Garden, and he won the prize for veterans, defeating, among others, the Hempstead Farm's Zulu. In the open class, dogs, Rufford Ormond, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, was the winner, after a close competition with Mr. Jarrett's Domino II. and Woodlawn Park's Woodlawn Trefoil. In the class for bitches the Woodlawn Park Kennels showed a good one in Wodlawn Sunset, and was an easy winner.

Several of the especial awards were made for St. Bernards, bulldogs, and fox terriers yesterday. Among the St. Bernards the prize for the best exhibit went to the Argyle Kennel. The dogs shown were Sir Bedivere, Rustic Beauty, Le Prince, and La Princess. E. H. Moore won the prize for the best smooth-coated with Melrose King, Melrose Belle, Alton Jr., and Miss Alton. Sir Bedivere won the prize for the best St. Bernard in the show, and Alton, Jr., was very highly commended. Alton, Jr., won the challenge cup for the best St. Bernard sired in America, and the prize for the best stud dog shown with two of his get went to Sir Bedivere, shown with Melrose Judith and Sir Rodney II.

The prize for the best four bulldogs owned by one exhibitor was won by Woodlawn Park Kennel's King Orry, Salem, Graven Image, and Nugget. The two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar trophy offered by T. L. Park for the best bulldog in the show was won by W. R. Traner's His Lordship, and the Porter Cup was taken by Sateni. J. H. Congdon's young puppy bitch won the one-hundred-dollar bowl.

L. and W. Rutherford won several of the specials for fox terriers, and were well pleased with their success. They took the prizes for the best exhibit for smooth fox terriers, the best fox terrier in the show, the stud dog stakes, and the grand produce stakes. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., won several for wire-haired terriers.

T. P. Evans sent his fox terrier Clifford I. from Gravesend on Monday, and the boy who had the dog said some men stole it. The dog arrived in the Garden yesterday, but too late for competition. Mr. Evans thinks he would have won in his class.

There were several fights in the Garden during the day. While the owners seem to be well satisfied with the work of the judges, the dogs seem to find lots of fault, and will vent their spite on the fortunate wearer of a ribbon. Two poodles were the first to fight. Emperor, owned by H. J. Trevor, won the first prize, and Carnot, from the same kennel, was given third prize. Carnot evidently did not like this, for during the afternoon he managed to get at Emperor, and the two had a battle royal. Emperor defended his prize well, and when they were separated Carnot was glad to get back to his bench.

Two mastiffs—Webster's Caesar and Hans Sachs—tried to settle a difference. Webster's Caesar was given second prize, and Hans Sachs third. The third prize-winner tried hard to get at Caesar, and all the dogs in the neighborhood tried to encourage the fighters. While in the ring, Throstle, a brindle bull bitch, had a short bout with Miss Venn, but they were separated before much damage was done. They are neighbors on the bench, and renew hostilities at every opportunity.

Among those noticed in the Garden were Royal Phelps Carroll, Augustus W. Mott, J. G. Beresford, Matthew Riley, Thomas H. Terry, H. B. Cromwell, H. B. Coombs, C. A. Stevens, Dr. R. S. Huldekoper, Col. A. B. Hilton, L. Rutherfurd, Robert C. Cornell, G. De F. Grant, G. Lee Smith, C. A. Pratt, J. G. Heckscher, H. J. Trevor, George J. Gould, August Belmont, J. L. Kernochan, and W. G. Brokaw.

The annual sale of Messrs. L. & W. Rutherfurd's fox terriers will take place at 2:30 this afternoon, at 1,644 Broadway. There are twelve dogs and three bitches to be disposed of. They are of good breeding and include some prize winners.

Following are the awards:

FIELD AND SUSSEX SPANIELS.

Challenge Bitches.—First, Rowland P. Keasbey's Bridford Ruby; second, Rowland P. Keasbey's Rosedale Bess.

Field Spaniels, Open Class, Dogs, (Black.)—First, George R. Preston, Jr.'s, Royd Monarch; second, Wee Wah Kennels' Staley Baron; third, Dr. S. J. Bradbury's Drayton Warwick; V. H. C., Anabel Green's Fashion; V. H. C., Rowland P. Keasbey's Echo; H. C., Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Ebony; H. C., Anabel Green's Music.

Field Spaniels, Open Class, Bitches, (Black.)—First—Wee Wah Kennels' Midnight III.; second, Marcel A. Viti's Gossip; V. H. C., John Stacom's Princess Bolus; V. H. C., Wee Wah Kennels' Dame Trot; H. C., Wee Wah Kennels' Night; C., Rowland P. Keasbey's Saybrook Bob.

Field or Sussex Spaniels, Open Class, Dogs, (Any Color Than Black.)—First, Rowland P. Keasbey's Coleshill Rufus; second, Dr. S. J. Bradbury's Drayton Shrewder; third, George E. Merry's King Don; V. H. C., Louis Batjer's Romeo.

Field Spaniels, Open Class, Bitches, (Any Other Color Than Black.)—First, Dr. S. J. Bradbury's Drayton the Shrew.

Spaniels, Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Marcel A. Viti's Toby; second, withheld; V. H. C., Mabel Green's Hindo; V. H. C., Marcel A. Viti's War Dance; H. C., Rowland P. Keasbey's Saybrood Guy; C., Rowland P. Keasbey's Saybrook Gaiety.

COCKER SPANIELS.

Challenge Dogs, (Black or Liver.)—First, George Douglas's Black Duke; second, Concord Cocker Spaniels Kennels' Pickpania.

Challenge Dogs and Bitches, (Any Other Color Than Black or Liver.)—First, Brant Cocker Kennels' Red Roland; second, Mrs. A. L. Churchill's Bambo.

Open Class, Dogs, (Black.)—First, Henry Brooks's Woodland Prince; second, George Douglas's Bell Boy; V. H. C., Andrew Laidlaw's Commodore; V. H. C., William West's Climax; V. H. C., George Douglas's Woodland Clipper; H. C., Antonio F. Fishiri's Toby; H. C., Warwick Kennels' Brock.

Open Class, Bitches, (Black.)—First, Andrew Laidlaw's Baby Ruth; second, George Douglas's Woodland Princess; third, Andrew Laidlaw's Rideau Reine; V. H. C. R., Andrew Laidlaw's Cora; V. H. C., Edwin W. Fiske's Fashion; V. H. C., St. Lawrence Kennels' St. Lawrence Novel; C. H. C., Charles Backus's Topsy; H. C., Edward Klorski's Topsy; H. C., Mrs. Al. Churchill's Corrie; H. C., Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Belle.

Open Class, Dogs, (Red or Liver.)—First, Brant Cocker Kennels' Red Robin; second, Andrew Laidlaw's Derby; third, H. N. Munn's Cardinal; V. H. C. R., Brant Cocker Kennels' Red Jocko; V. H. C., Jones Rogers & Co.'s Sir Roger; C., Thomas B. Early's Brantford Rufus.

Open Class, Bitches, (Red or Liver.)—First, Andrew Laidlaw's Fannie; second, Brant Cocker Kennels' Red Beauty; third, Frank B. Dole's Edgewood Hebe; V. H. C. R., Mrs. C. S. Wixom's Russette; V. H. C., Brant Cocker Kennels' Red Rose; V. H. C., Edwin W. Fiske's Why Not; H. C., Mrs. Howland P. Keasbey's Madge; H. C., Edwin W. Fiske's Red Niobe; C., Jones Rogers & Co.'s Lady Rooke.

Open Class, Dogs and Bitches, (Any Other Color than Red or Liver.)—First, W. T. Paine's Fonita; second, George Douglas's Woodland Bessie; V. H. C. R., Brant Cocker Kennels' Brantford Snap.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOGS.

Dogs, (Bobtails.)—First, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Boxer III.; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Herdsman II.; third, Francis A. Watson's Sir Charles; V. H. C. R., Hempstead Farm's Lord Mayor; V. H. C., Francis A. Watson's Sampson.

Bitches, (Bobtails.)—First, Francis A. Watson's Clarissa; second, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Mayoress of Newport; third, Francis A. Watson's Trilby.

POODLES.

Challenge Dogs and Bitches.—First, William Hitchcock's Lion.

Challenge Dogs, (Curly.)—First, Morey Kennels' Rajah; second, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s Diamond.

Challenge Bitches, (Curly.)—First, H. C. Trevor's Chloe; second, H. H. Hunnewell's Vivett.

Open Class, Dogs and Bitches, (Corded.)—First, William Grebe's Tell I.; second, Miss A. L. Terry's Lady Marquise; third, William Grebe's Flora I.; V. H. C. R., Milton C. Work's Czar; V. H. C., Central Park Kennels' British Lion; H. C., Dominick Colaizzi's Othello.

Open Class, Dogs, (Curly, Black.)—First, H. G. Trevor's Emperor; second, H. G. Trevor's Cesar; third, H. G. Trevor's Carnot; V. H. C. R., H. G. Trevor's Carlos; H. C., H. G. Trevor's Mignon; C., Morey Kennels' Diabolo; V. H. C., Adolph Roch's Nero; C., William S. Edey's Black.

Open Class, Bitches, (Curly, Black.)—First, H. G. Trevor's Josephine; second, Morey Kennels' Leah; third, H. G. Trevor's Coquette II.; V. H. C. R., H. G. Trevor's Fan; H. C., H. G. Trevor's Niniche; H. C., H. G. Trevor's Empress; C., H. G. Trevor's Cybele; C., H. G. Trevor's Diane.

Open Class, Curly Bitches, (Other than Black.)—First, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Dinah, second, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Posey; third, Peter Leckie's Yum Yum.

Open Class, Dogs, (Other than Black.)—First, Mrs. F. H. Benedict's Zip; second, Mrs. F. H. Benedict's Marron; third, Edward Clark's Patsey; V. H. C. R., H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Poo-Bah; V. H. C., Mrs. George Griswold's Giest; H. C., Patrick Neely's Dandy.

Puppies, (Any Variety.)—First, August and Albert Back Milan; second, William S. Edey's Maka; third, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr's, Hill Hurst Fluff; V. H. C. R., H. G. Trevor's Judy; H. C., Morey Kennel's Sans Gene.

Novice Dogs and Bitches.—First, Morey Kennels' Leah; second, H. G. Trevor's Carnot; third, Mrs. F. H. Benedict's Zip; V. H. C. R., R. F. Carman's Gipsy; V. H. C., Mrs. F. H. Benedict's Marron; H. C., Mme. L. Trappler's Cora.

BULLDOGS.

Challenge Dogs.—First, W. R. Travers's His Lordship; second, J. H. Congdon's King Lud; V. H. C. R., Woodlawn Park Kennels' Walhampton.

Challenge Class, Bitches.—First, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Salomi; second, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Graven Image.

Open Class, Dogs, Weighing Forty-five Pounds and Over.—First, Woodlawn Park Kennels' King Orry; second, A. B. Graves's Handsome Dan; third, Charles Parsons, Jr.'s, Sheriff; V. H. C. R., John J. Scannell's Rustic Sovereign.

Open Class, Bitches, Forty Pounds or Over.—First, W. R. Travis's White Venn; second, J. H. Congdon's Katisha; third, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Hucknall Gypsy; V. H. C. R., James A. Stovell's Queen; V. H. C., D. L. Haight's Miss Venn; H. C., Woodlawn Park Kennels' Grosvenor Lass.

Open Class, Dogs, Under Forty-five Pounds.—First, Nathaniel Baldwin's Damon; second, Woodlawn Park Kennel's Juno II.; third, E. K. Austin's Baron Killarney; V. H. C. R., D. L. Haight's Captain B.; V. H. C., Mrs. Robert S. McCreery's Napper; H. C., Edward P. Kennard's Counsellor; H. C., Charles A. J. Smith's Heathen.

Open Class, Bitches, Under Forty Pounds.—First, E. K. Austen's Princess Venn; second, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Juno II.; third, John H. Day's Daisy Belle; V. H. C. R., R. H. Waugh's Haphazard; V. H. C., D. L. Haight's Sister.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Charles G. Hopton's Irene's Ambassador; second, Richard A. Canfield's Lud's Boy; V. H. C. R., Mrs. S. Maddox's Saxon.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, Robert L. Crawford's Sybil.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Woodlawn Park Kennels' King Orry; second, Charles Parsons, Jr.'s Sheriff; V. H. C. R., E. K. Austin's Baron Killarney; V. H. C., Edward P. Kennard's Counsellor; V. H. C., Mrs. Robert S. McCreery's Napper; H. C., D. L. Haight's Captain B.; H. C., Miss Marie A. Stovell's Bandy Boy.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Hucknall Gypsy; second, J. H. Congdon's Primrose; V. H. C. R., E. K. Austin's Princess Venn; V. H. C., D. L. Haight's Sister; H. C., Henry C. Beadleston's Throstle.

BULL TERRIERS.

Challenge, Dogs.—First, R. S. Huldekoper's Cordona; second, D. F. Mitchell's Carney.

Challenge, Bitches.—First, George L. Runton's Edgewood Tipsy; second, Frank F. Dole's Attraction; third, William Hammond's Vesper Bell; V. H. C. R., Rochester-Pittsburg Kennels' Lady Dinah; H. C., George P. Runton's Castle's Kit; C., Thomas Holden's Enterprise.

Open Class, Dogs Over 30 Pounds.—First, Rochester-Pittsburg Kennels' Duke of Rochester; second, Thomas Holden's Diamond King; third, Frank F. Dole's Topsparkle; V. H. C. R., William John Owen's White King; V. H. C., Mrs. Mary B. Hart's Jack the Great; V. H. C., John H. Taylor's Count of Oaks; V. H. C., H. Fred Church's Fully Boy; H. C., Perry Tiffany's Brady; H. C., William Faversham's Admiral Mello; H. C., Frank F. Dole's Greenhille Nunthorpe.

Open, Dogs, 20 Pounds and Not Exceeding 30 Pounds.—First, Thomson S. Craig's Rookery Boy; second, H. Fred Church's Little Flyer; third, George P. Runton's Tarquin; V. H. C. R., H. B. Combs's Ted Pritchard; V. H. C., James Patterson's Little Ben.

Open Class, Bitches, 20 Pounds and Not Exceeding 30 Pounds.—First, Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Matchless; second, H. Fred Church's Sabutia; third, Rochester-Pittsburg Kennels' Bess of Rochester; V. H. C., S. & M. Valsey's Pearl Rochester.

Open Class, Dogs and Bitches Under 20 Pounds.—First, Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Rose; second, Rochester-Pittsburg Kennels' Nellie Harper; third, Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Sport.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Trilby; second, H. Fred Church's Fully Boy; third, Edward Grokoff's Sir John; V. H. C., Thomas Holden's Bonnie Kate; H. C., Perry Tiffany's Brady.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Fossil; second, Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Trilby; third, H. Fred Church's Sabutia; V. H. C. R., Thomas Holden's Bonnie Kate; V. H. C., C. Wolfe's Trafalgar; V. H. C., Mrs. Mary B. Hart's Jack the Great; H. C., Perry Tiffany's Brady; H. C., John H. Taylor's Count of Oaks; H. C., William Faversham's Admiral Mello; H. C., John Moorhead, Jr.'s, Streatham Monarch's Daughter; H. C., Rochester-Pittsburg Kennels' Daisy Belle.

BOSTON TERRIERS.

Dogs, 25 Pounds and Not Exceeding 35 Pounds.—First, Bayonne Kennels' Prince Walnut; second, T. C. Hollander's Peter; third, Benjamin Pope's Pilot.

Dogs, Under 25 Pounds.—First, Mrs. Benjamin Pope's Spider; second, Bayonne Kennels' Tom; third, Phelps & Davis's Commissioner II.; V. H. C., William H. Mason's Ned; V. H. C., Bayonne Kennels' Dixie; H. C., Bayonne Kennels' Toby.

Bitches, Under 25 Pounds.—First, Phelps & Davis's Topsy; second, William E. Bright's Peggy; third, L. A. Burritt's Miss Thora; V. H. C. R., Dwight Baldwin's Sally; V. H. C., Bayonne Kennels' Rose; H. C., Lem Colfin Altemus's Dolly; H. C., Mrs. Benjamin Pope's Topsy.

BEAGLES.

Challenge Dogs.—First, C. S. Wixom's Sherry; second, H. L. Kreuder's Frank Forest.

Challenge Bitches.—First, H. L. Kreuder's Lonely; second, C. S. Wixom's Elf.

Open Class, Dogs, Over 13 Inches and Not Exceeding 15 Inches.—First, E. B. Joachim's Ringleader; second, Maxwell Stevenson's Purrier; third, H. L. Kreuder's Lee III.; V. H. C. R., Maxwell Stevenson's Trueman; V. H. C., Maxwell Stevenson's Tyrant; H. C., C. S. Wixom's Rogue.

Open Class, Bitches, Over 13 Inches and Not Exceeding 15 Inches.—First, C. S. Wixom's Daisy Corbett; second, Waldingfeld Beagles' Oracle; third, C. S. Wixom's Popsey; V. H. C. R., H. L. Kreuder's Emeline II.; V. H. C., George Lalck's Minnie L.

Open Class, Dogs, Not Exceeding 13 Inches.—First, C. S. Wixom's Razzle; second, C. S. Wixom's Little Worker; third, George Lalck's Lalck's Roy; V. H. C. R., N. A. Baldwin's Laddie; V. H. C., F. H. Bolton's Young Royal.

Open Class, Bitches, Not Exceeding 13 Inches.—First, H. L. Kreuder's Lonely II.; second, C. S. Wixom's Evangeline; third, C. S. Wixom's Dazzle; V. H. C. R., Guy D. Welton's Kitty Clover; V. H. C., Turtle Bay Kennel Club's Spider.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First, C. S. Wixom's Alice; second, H. Bolton's Rossa; V. H. C. R., Waldingfeld Beagle Club's Fallacy; V. H. C., J. Q. Bourne's Jute II.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, C. S. Wixom's Alice; second, Maxwell Stevenson's Trueman; V. H. C. R., Maxwell Stevenson's Tyrant; V. H. C., Guy D. Welton's Kitty Clover.

Field Trial Class, for Dogs and Bitches That Have Been Placed at Any Public Field Trial.—First, H. L. Kreuder's Frank Forest; second, C. S. Wixom's Ava W.; V. H. C. R., N. A. Baldwin's Laddie.

SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.

Challenge Dogs.—First, Blemton Kennels' Blemton, Victor II.; second, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Safeguard; V. H. C. R., Mere Kennels' Ripen Stormer.

Challenge Bitches.—First, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Captious.

Veteran Class, Dogs and Bitches, (Over 5 Years.)—First, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Raffle.

Open Class, Dogs.—First Blemton Kennels' Blemton Stickler; second, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Daybreak; third, Clarence Rathbone's Beverwyck Royalist; fourth, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Captor; V. H. C., George Raper's Raby Rival; V. H. C., Edward Bird's Sentinel; H. C., Moses Taylor's Annandale Jester; C., R. G. Stewart's Holster; C., L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Solo.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Capture; second, George Raper's Cowthorpe Jem; third, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Captive; fourth, George Raper's Richmond Victoria; V. H. C. R., George Raper's Richmond Pearl; V. H. C., Mere Kennels' Ray of Light; H. C. R., E. W. Irwin's Mystery; H. C., L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Duty; H. C., Mere Kennels' Dudley Nettle; H. C., Blemton Kennels' Blemton Flush.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Daybreak; second, Edward Bird's Sentinel; third, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Emperor; V. H. C., Mrs. T. L. Manwell's Tipsy Boy; V. H. C., R. Kenchan's Packman.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Capture; second, L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence; third, L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Leaflet; V. H. C., Mere Kennels' Mere Julieste; V. H. C., Dr. James Ferris Bell's Wanaset Luna; H. C., Clarence Rathbone's Beverwyck Becky Sharp; H. C., Blemton Kennels' Blemton Flush.

Novice, Dogs.—First, L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Daybreak; second, Edward Bird's Sentinel; third, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Emperor; V. H. C. R., Clarence Rathbone's Beverwyck Cavalier; H. C., Moses Taylor's Annandale Jester; H. C., L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Solo; H. C., L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Captor; H. C., Edward Bird's Guard; H. C., A. de Witt Cochrane's Kennyette Punch; C., George Raper's Raby Truefit.

Novice, Bitches.—First, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Capture; second, George Raper's Cowthrope Jem; third, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence; V. H. C. R., George Raper's Richmond Victory; V. H. C., George Raper's Richmond Pearl; H. C., Blemton Kennels' Blemton Flush; H. C., Mere Kennels' Dudley Nettle; H. C., Mere Kennels' Ray of Light; H. C., Clarence Rathbone Beverwyck's Becky Sharp.

WHITE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS.

Challenge, Dogs.—First, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Cribbage; second, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Oakleigh Bruiser.

Challenge, Bitches.—First, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Surrey Janet.

Open, Dogs.—First, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Banker; second, Hempstead Farm's Marden; third, Fred A. King's Yale Tramp; fourth, Dr. H. T. Foote's White Topper; V. H. C. R., A. A. Macdonald's Dark Eye; V. H. C., G. W. H. Ritchie's Mister Great Snap; V. H. C., Compton Kennels' Compton Vindex; V. H. C., Dr. H. T. Foote's Brittle Beaut; H. C., Hempstead Farm's Suffolk Trimmer; H. C., H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Trick; C., Dr. H. T. Foote's Brittle Bright; C., A. C. Bradbury's Halifax Revival; C., Compton Kennels' Compton Bruiser; C., Harry W. Smith's Saint Trick.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Bush-y Bramble; second, Hempstead Farm's Brittany; third, G. M. Carnochan's Britannic; V. H. C. R., H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Brunette; V. H. C., Compton Kennels' Roath Jennie.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Brick; second, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Trick; V. H. C. R., H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Piquet; V. H. C., Ballywyn Kennels' Bohemian.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, Ballywyn Kennels' Butterflies; second, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Bud.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Banker; second, Hempstead Farm's Marden; V. H. C. R., A. A. Macdonald's Dark Eye; V. H. C., H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Brunette; V. H. C., G. M. Carnochan's Britannic; H. C., Compton Kennels' Compton Bruiser; H. C., A. C. Bradbury's Halifax Revival; H. C., Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Broom.

IRISH SETTERS.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Mrs. G. Skippen's Shamrock O'Moore; second, John J. Scanlan's Cappoquin; third, James B. McKay's Killane; V. H. C., Redstone Kennels' Burke; V. H. C., George W. Lovell's Sandy Swiveller; V. H. C., A. L. Washington's Dick Finglas; H. C., J. C. Sinclair's Connemara; C., F. Frainzneck's Bismarck.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Alfred von Gotzhausen's Lady May Swiveller; second, James B. McKay's River Roe; third, W. L. Washington's Nancy Finglas; V. H. C., Miss S. F. Wilkison's Princess Florence; V. H. C., B. L. Clements's Lass; V. H. C., Redstone Kennels' Lady Noreen.

Field Trial Class, Dogs and Bitches That Have Been Placed at Any Public Field Trial in the United States or Canada.—First, W. L. Washington's Finglas; second, Oak Grove Kennels' Edna H.; third, James B. Blossom's Bedford.

GORDON SETTERS.

Challenge, Dogs.—First, Dwight Kennels' Heather Lad; second, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Leo B.; V. H. C., James B. Blossom's Heather York.

Challenge Class, Bitches.—First, Highland Kennels' Highland Vola; second, James B. Blossom's Heather Bee; V. H. C. R., Miss S. A. Nickerson's Fan.

Open Class, Dogs.—First, Highland Kennels' Highland Kent; second, Miss Elizabeth A. Wadsworth's Dick Noble; third, James B. Blossom's Heather Bruce; fourth, Frank Dewey's Prince D.; V. H. C., James B. Blossom's Comus.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, Dwight Kennels' Dwight Pearl; second, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Princess Bonnie; third, James B. Blossom's Sally Beaumont; fourth, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Maid of Waverly; V. H. C. R., Dr. S. G. Dixon's Sante Marie; V. H. C., James B. Blossom's Venus; V. H. C., Clinton R. Griffin's Ruby.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, J. H. Strube's Can; second, Miss S. A. Nickerson's Argus; third, Herbert G. Roberts's Count Noble's Boy; V. H. C., Miss S. A. Nickerson's Noble Boy; C., J. H. Carroll's General Jacqueminot.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Princess Bonnie; second, Dwight Kennels' Dwight Sarah; third, Miss S. A. Nickerson's Janet II.; V. H. C., Dwight Kennel's Dwight B.; V. H. C., Paul Prasse's Juno.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Dwight Kennels' Dwight Pearl; second, Dr. S. G. Dixon's Princess Bonnie; third, Miss S. A. Nickerson's Lady Maud; V. H. C. R., Martine Reay's Urith; C., Hugh E. McLaughlin's Nellie D.

Field Trial Class, for Dogs and Bitches That Have Been Placed at Any Public Field Trials in United States and Canada.—First, Miss S. A. Nickerson's Count Noble; second, James B. Blossom's Flomont; third, James B. Blossom's Sally Beaumont.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Miss Elizabeth Wadsworth's Dick Noble; second, Frank Dewey's Prince D.; third, Charles Bullard's Nero II.; V. H. C., Harry C. Merry's Duke B.

COCKER SPANIELS.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First, George Douglas's Belle Boy; second, Brant Croker Kennels' Red Robin; V. H. C. R., Dr. J. S. Lyke's Vexation; V. H. C., Edwin W. Fiske's Bingo; V. H. C., Edwin W. Fiske's Vernon; H. C., James Black's Fan Tan; C., John H. Mathews's Angleica.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, George Douglas's Woodlawn Prince; second, Edwin W. Fiske's Chief; V. H. C. R., Brant Cocker Kennels' Red Robin; V. H. C., Andrew Laidlaw's Riette; H. C., Antonio F. Fichiri's Toby M.; H. C., Mrs. A. L. Churchill's Corrie; H. C., Andrew Laidlaw's Commodore; C., St. Lawrence Kennels' St. Lawrence Novel.

ROUGH-COATED COLLIES.

Challenge Dogs.—First, J. Pierpont Morgan's Sefton Hero; second, Henry Jarett's Wellesbourne Charlie; V. H. C. R., J. Pierpont Morgan's Roslyn Wilkes.

Challenge Bitches.—First, J. Pierpont Morgan's Chorlton Phylis; second, Lambert Stansfield's Highland Floss; V. H. C. R., J. Pierpont Morgan's Jakyr Dean.

ROUGH COLLIES.

Veteran Class, Dogs and Bitches, (Over 5 Years.)—First, Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Charlie; second, Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Zulu; third, Henry Jarrett's Christopher; V. H. C., Mrs. Rose Levere's Don Giovanni.

Open Class, Dogs.—First, J. Pierpont Morgan's Rufford Ormond; second, Henry Jarrett's Domino II.; third, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Woodlawn Trefoil; fourth, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Woodlawn Trefoil; V. H. C., Woodlawn Park Kennels' Hempstead Chief; V. H. C., Mrs. Rose Levere's Don Giovanni; V. H. C., Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Zulu.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Woodlawn Sunset; second, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Flora May; third, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Pearl; fourth, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Ormskirk Susie; V. H. C., Hempstead Farm's Woodmansterne Deborah.

Dogs, Under Two Years.—First, Henry Jarrett's Domino II.; second, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Woodlawn Trefoil; third, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Wallace; V. H. C. R., Frank S. Grenelle's Ford; V. H. C., J. Keddie's Fifeshire Mark; C., James Watson's Kriss Kringle.

Bitches, Under Two Years.—First, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Woodlawn Sunset; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston; third, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Pearl; H. C., Hempstead Farm's Trefoil Princess.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Henry Jarrett's Domino II.; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Donald; third, Louis Fackler's Milford; V. H. C., A. E. Potts's Christo; C., Ardsley Kennels' Ardsley Laird; C., William B. Tocher's Major.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Blue Ruin; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Pansy; third, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Dulcet; V. H. C. R., Henry Jarrett's Prude.

Novice, Dogs.—First, J. Pierpont Morgan's Rufford Ormond; second, Henry Jarrett's Domino II.; third, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Woodlawn Trefoil; V. H. C., Woodlawn Park Kennels' Hempstead Chief; V. H. C., J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Douglas.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Flora May; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Pansy; third, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Dulcet; V. H. C. R., S. Woodiwis's Sir

MAY BE THE CHALLENGER

Dimensions and Features of the Fife Cutter Ailsa.

LOOKS A VERY HANDSOME YACHT

In Matter of Beam and Canvas a Wider Departure from British Keel Type than Yachtsmen Had Expected.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Feb. 13.—Challenger No. 2 has been launched and is completing her fitting out in Gourock Bay, twenty-five miles down the Clyde from Glasgow. Since the New-York Yacht Club, to settle all our grievances about only being allowed one challenger while the Americans might build a lot of cup defenders, permitted the shifting of the original challenger for a faster cutter if we should have one, the new Ailsa, built at Glasgow from the design of Mr. W. Fife, Jr., is the only possible new cutter which might prove faster than the new Valkyrie. Of course there is the Britannia to fall back upon, but the Ailsa is going off to the regattas in the Mediterranean at steamboat speed to wipe out the Britannia and leave only Valkyrie III. to be conquered, in which case the Ailsa, and not the Valkyrie, will be at New-York in the Autumn.

The Ailsa, in the matter of beam and canvas, is a much wider departure from the British keel cutter than an expert would have supposed Mr. William Fife would have risked, and she will either be a great success or a great failure.

From the excessive beam and excessive spars of the Ailsa, with her shallow hull and moderate draught, she ought to prove to be very fast in light winds, but experience goes to show that in breezy weather with any sea on she will get kicked about, going to windward especially. The Ailsa is the nearest endeavor to imitate the Vigilant and the American centreboard type of anything yet built here, but the question is, Will a fixed keel and sixteen feet draught enable her to reach with the Vigilant when the American's centreboard is lifted?

Mr. Fife has relied on a big mainsail to shove the Ailsa up to windward, and this has been arrived at by having her mast well forward and a mainsail boom of extra length. At one time a big staysail was regarded as a powerful sail, but it has at length been concluded that to have all the canvas possible in the one stretch of the mainsail is the correct thing.

That the Ailsa, with her spars, will be an unruly cutter in a breeze need not be insisted on, and, with a freeboard of 3 feet 3 inches, her crew will have a lot of wading about on deck when it gets breezy. As previously written, the Ailsa's run or heel is little more than dead wood, and her lead keel has been cast almost flush with it.

The rail of the cutter is only inches and not feet, as used to be, above the deck, and how the crew are to hold on when a lumper comes on board is a puzzle.

But a racing yacht is not nowadays a holiday ship, and the guests on board the Ailsa will find the cabin the only safe place for them.

The crew of the cutter is fixed at thirty-three, but of course this means that when racing extra hands will be wanted, and a crowd of sailors shipped on board out of the owner's trim steam yacht. This is how it is done in these record years, which shows how impossible it is for any one but a millionaire to go extensively into the sport.

The dimensions of the Ailsa are; Load-water line, 89 feet; beam, 26 feet; draught, 16 feet; length over all, 125 feet; lead ballast, about 68 tons; length of mast, 97 feet; hoisting mainsail, 62 feet; lengthening topmast, 50 feet; lengthening bowsprit outboard, 23 feet; length of gaff, 48 feet; mainsail boom, 94 feet; spinnaker boom, 70 feet.

The moderate hoist of the throat of the mainsail and the excessive length of boom suggests that Mr. Fife is alive to the fact that increase of canvas must be kept low and drive the cutter without laying her over. A great hoist and short boom were all good enough as long as mainsails were reasonable in size, but that fashion will not do with the excessive sail area of the present day. To ease the cutter, the mainsail boom is hollow, as the balloon topsail yard also is.

The Ailsa was launched a week since at Glasgow, and was towed down to Gourock Bay yesterday, where Captain Jay and his English crew are busy getting her running rigging into its place. The cutter is, of course, coppered and painted black above water, with a gold strip. She looks, lying at anchor in Gourock Bay, a magnificent vessel.

No sport except yacht racing has faced the tremendous difficulty of smoothing down international prejudices. The contests for the America's Cup have given the people of this country a respect for American genius which generations had failed to do, and the hotheaded talk over our discomfitures are only a tribute to the renown of your people, which victories gained by bullets and bayonets could never have achieved.

While the new Valkyrie is being built under lock and key, and no one can see what sort of craft she is to be, heartfelt aspirations are giving to the cutter an interest and importance which have never attended the construction of the biggest battle ship ever built in this country. Of course, the majority of the population of this country, like the majority of the population of the United States, regard the contests for the America's Cup as ordinary sporting events, but thoughtful people are bound to take a totally different view.

And, regarding the coming contest between the new challenger and the cup defender in this light, it is not to be regretted that the cutter is being built with the utmost secrecy, and that everything connected with her will tend to lift the international contest quite away from any ordinary trial of skill. No one better understands the onus attending the building of the new challenger than the designer, Mr. G. L. Watson. He, at least, makes no mistake about international yachting contests being mere sporting events, and he has the sympathy and good wishes of Clyde yachtsmen who have the intelligence to understand what the struggle for supremacy means.

Lord Dunraven stands out almost a solitary figure among aristocracy here, anxious and enthusiastic for the closest bonds of relationship between the old country and the new continent.

Lord Dunraven has, however, other enterprises in hand besides his challenge for the America's Cup. He has risked his position, not only as a yacht owner, but as a yacht designer. He threw in his fortunes with the twenty-rater class, which has won the name of the titled class from the number of lords who are owners in the class.

Three seasons since, Lord Dunraven had a twenty-rater, built at Glasgow, from Mr. Watson's design, named the Deirdré, and which was an entire novelty in look and partly so in construction. Unlike Mr. Watson's other raters, the Deidré has undergone various alterations, and with these have come such improvements in speed that the cutter may be regarded as one of the best of the twenty-raters. Meantime, not satisfied with the Deidré, Lord Dunraven sold the cutter and purchased the Dragon III., built and designed by Mr. W. Fife, Jr. This cutter had been the best yacht of her class, but Lord Dunraven thought he could improve her with a centreboard, although not built for one.

It was found that the centreboard was of some advantage when the Dragon was close hauled, but otherwise was an incumbrance, and the centreboard was discarded. Lord Dunraven then set about designing a twenty-rater for himself in the expectation, no doubt, of giving both Watson and Fife a lesson. But this twenty-rater, named the Audrey, was not a success last season, and Lord Dunraven, determined not to be outdone, is spending money freely in an endeavor to succeed at last. That he is not likely to do so, may be safely surmised.

The twenty-rater class last season was without any question the best exhibition of that class seen in our waters, and included the Asphodel, Prince Henry of Battenberg; the Deirdré, Earl Lonsdale; the Dragon, Lord Brassey; the Inyoni, Earl of Dudley; the Stephanie, Prince Batthyany-Strattmann; the Thelma, Mr. A. B. Walker; the Luna, Mr. F. B. Jameson; the Zinita, Mr. W. S. Connell; and the Doreen, Mr. J. Gretton. The Doreen was rated at fifteen, but never had a chance. It was surmized before the season of 1894 begun that the twenty-rater class would not have a welcome reception in the English Channel, the reason being a suspicion that the class would intrude on the programmes of the smaller classes, and the twenties were not likely to be appreciated in the programmes for the forties and first-class cutters, but quite the opposite result followed.

The presence of so many Princes and lords in the twenty-rater class gave the sort of tone which is not only acknowledged, but revered, among English yachting men and the elite of fashion gathered about the Isle of Wight for the season bowed down to the class. But, really, the class merited a great deal of homage. The yachts were by various designers—Watson, Fife, Nicholson, Claughton, and others—and the match sailing was as a rule so close that interest rose with the season.

LARCHMONT YACHTSMEN MEET.

Henry M. Gillig of the Schooner Ramona Elected Commodore.

The annual meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's last night. A. Bryan Alley, the senior Captain, presided in the absence of Commodore Seymour L. Husted. Reports of the Treasurer, Secretary, and different committees were read and showed the club to be in a very flourishing condition. The Secretary's report showed that the club squadron numbered 274 boats, 25 more than last year. These are divided as follows: Schooners, 34; auxiliary schooners, 3; sloops, cutters, and yawls, 90; mainsail cabin boats, 14; jib and mainsail, 22; open mainsail, 26; steamers, 52; launches, 33.

Secretary F. Shaw of the Library Committee said the library now numbered 2,002 volumes, valued at $6,710. The total value of books, pictures, &c., received during the last two years is $12,000. Horatio R. Harper presented the club with many valuable works of art.

The following officers were elected for this year: Commodore—Henry M. Gillig, schooner Ramona; Vice Commodore—George Work, sloop Katrina; Rear Comomdore—Henry W. Bucknall, cutter Minerva; Secretary—Charles C. Little; Treasurer—William Murray; Trustees to Serve Three Years—Charles McK. Leoser, William B. Jenkins.

Commodore Gillig made the following appointments: Fleet Captain—George A. Cormack; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Charles F. Roberts; Regatta Committee—John F. Lovejoy, Otto Sarony, and Alfred Marshall.

The proposed changes to the racing rules and courses, which were printed fully in last Sunday's New-York Times, were then discussed. The new courses were shown on a chart, and all the changes as proposed by the committee were agreed to.

This season is likely to be the most prosperous the Larchmont Club has ever had. There will be the usual regattas, races for twenty-one-footers and raters, Larchmont Cup race, and cruise. In addition to these there will be a schooner race for a valuable cup given by Miss Elizabeth H. J. Beach of Hartford. George A. Cormack offered the cup on behalf of Miss Beach. The cup is a memorial of the late Commodore Colt, and will be highly appreciated by all Larchmont members.

On a side table the prizes won by yachts at Larchmont last year were displayed, and there were two designs for the Larchmont Cup for schooners this year.

A member of the club said six thirty-four-raters were now being built for this year, and in addition to these Ralph W. Ellis, Royal Phelps Carroll, and T. Hitchcock, Jr., would have new twenty-one-footers.

Get There Wins a Race.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 20.—An ice yacht race under the direction of the North Shrewsbury Club was sailed at Fair Haven this afternoon, the distance being twelve miles. The yachts had a fine breeze and carried all sail. All the snow has melted, and the ice there is now in good condition. The club yachts that started were: Second Class—Robert D., Chandler's Get There, and Charles Allen, Jr.'s, Edna M.; Third Class—Edward Asay's Daisy, Charles Burd's Eyp, Charles Allen, Sr.'s, Owl, and William McMahon's Mamie. The classes were started five minutes apart, the larger yachts being sent away first. For the first two rounds it was a close race between the two starters in the second class. On the last round, however, the Get There drew away, and finished two minutes ahead, her time being 0:47:00. The Daisy won in the third class—time, 1:01:00—beating the Zyp half a minute. The Regatta Committee has called a race for to-morrow, when it is probable that James B. Weaver's Kittie, the original scud, will start with the second-class boats.

Cup Committee to Meet.

There will be a meeting of the America's Cup Committee at James D. Smith's office next Monday, to take action as to the number of the crew to be carried by each boat in the coming races for the America's Cup, and to decide on the number to be allowed on board when the yachts are measured.

There will be a special meeting of the members of the New-York Yacht Club next Monday night to ratify the amendments made to the racing rules at last week's meeting.

WANT A NEW CLUBHOUSE.

An Element in the New-York Athletic Club Desires It at Once.

The opposition to a house rule and the attitude of certain officials of the New-York Athletic Club on matters pertaining to the policy of the organization resulted in a special meeting of the Board of Governors last evening. Recently it was decided to close the bar, making it obligatory on the part of members to have their liquid refreshments at tables. This was done, it is said, to avoid an objectionable practice, but it met with a vigorous opposition.

The "kickers," as they were called, also took up the subject of a new clubhouse in their protest against closing the bar, and many unkind remarks were hurled right and left. The bar was opened last evening after the meeting, but no information concerning the deliberations of the board was given out. Although the "kickers" apparently carried the day so far as the bar was concerned, it is not thought likely that any effort will be made toward erecting a new clubhouse for some time to come.

The club is a rich one, but the thinking members do not consider that it can afford to erect such a building as it desires, and, therefore, they believe in waiting until they can discover a clear course.

Rusie Will Play with New-Yorks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 20.—John T. Brush, acting for the New-York Baseball Club, to-day persuaded Amos Rusie to pitch for New-York the coming season, and the contract has been signed.

Rusie stated that whatever differences there had been between him and New-York were caused by meddlesome interference. He will leave here in time to join the New-York club at Jacksonville next Tuesday. Mr. Brush states that he never saw the great pitcher in finer form, and predicts for him a brilliant season.

Mr. Brush would not state the terms of the contract, but the salary agreed to is understood to be $3,000.

No Instructions as to the Vigilant.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 20.—Howard Gould will sail for America on the steamship New-York next Saturday. Inquiries were made here to-day as to the report that the yacht Vigilant would be taken back to America at once, but no instructions whatever as to her future movements had been received.

THE PRESS CLUB DINNER

Its Twenty-first Annual Banquet Held at Delmonico's.

DR. ROOKER ON MGR. SATOLLI'S MISSION

Chauncey M. Depew Has No Fault to Find with Newspapers—Speeches by C. E. Smith and Others.

The twenty-first annual dinner of the New-York Press Club was given at Delmonico's last night. Over 200 members of the club and invited guests took part in the festivities of the evening.

It was expected that Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, would be present and make an address on "How the Papers Impress Me," but he was unavoidably detained in Washington. He was, however, represented by the Rev. Dr. F. Z. Rooker, his secretary, who spoke in his behalf. Dr. Rooker gave a forcible explanation of Mgr. Satolli's mission to this country, and his words were listened to with great attention, and at the close of his speech he was loudly applauded.

Joseph Howard, Jr., the President of the club, presided. Seated with him at the guests' table were the Rev. Dr. F. Z. Rooker, Mgr. Satolli's secretary; Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. H. Y. Satterlee, Stephen O'Meara of The Boston Herald, Frederick Villiers, the English war correspondent; Murat Halstead, Congressman Henry C. Miner, Frederick E. Whiting, H. Beerbohm Tree, C. Emory Smith, ex-Minister to Russia; John E. Searles, George H. Daniels, Gen. James McLeer of Brooklyn, and George H. Rome, President of the Brooklyn Press Club.

Among those at the other tables were Gen. Asa Bird Gardiner, Recorder Goff, Judge R. R. Cowing, Herman Ridder, Charles F. McLean, Dr W. T. Jenkins, Walter S. Logan, Judge Fitzgerald, James Pooton, the first President of the Press Club; George F. Williams, C. C. Shayne, John H. Keller, Judge Wauhope Lynn, Dr. John T. Nagle, Col. R. C. Brown, Col. C. L. Bruce, Judge Bischoff, George Bartholomew, W. J. Arkell, Police Commissioners Andrews and Kerwin.

Major J. B. Pond, F. T. Cowperthwaite, J. I. Collins, W. E. Stewart, Corporation Counsel of Long Island City; Commissioner Jacob Hess, W. T. Wardwell, Attorney General Hancock, State Treasurer Colvin, J. Seaver Page, Edwin Gould, Henry Romeike, Dr. Charles J. Perry, W. J. K. Kenny, Judge Giegerich, William Geoghegan, Paul Fuller, Dr. J. E. Kelly, Nelson Smith, Dr. H. G. Piffard, Robert B. Roosevelt, Judge Conlan, Gustav Loeser, and William N. Penney.

President Howard welcomed the guests, and congratulated the club on its prosperity and the enlargement of its membership. He said that the club would soon join the up-town movement and leave the quarters it had occupied so long, and would in the near future be enabled to entertain its guests in a large, comfortable home of its own, where it would touch elbows with the life of the city. He regretted that Mgr. Satolli was unable to be present, but he was happy to announce that his distinguished secretary, Dr. Rooker, would appear as his proxy.

Chauncey M. Depew was then introduced to give a friendly talk. He made a humorous speech, and told some funny stories. He congratulated the club on its success, and on the fact that after twenty-one years of struggles it had become solvent and a taxpayer.

"The finest piece of newspaper work on record," he said, "was St. Luke's account of the doings of the Apostles, and the speeches of the Saviour. In my thirty years of public life I have never been misrepresented by a newspaper reporter, except through inefficiency or a mistake, never through malice. It was only when the newspapers got the facts right and gave them to the public and the public believed them that the newspapers became a power for good. There is one thing that they can be proud of—that an American newspaper cannot be bulldozed, cajoled, or bought."

In introducing Dr. Rooker as the representative of Mgr. Satolli, President Howard said: "Mgr. Satolli has clearly shown his belief in American institutions in two respects, that the American common school is to stand as it is without change, and that there is no room in this country but for one flag, the Stars and Stripes."

This was received with loud manifestations of approval.

Dr. Rooker said that it seemed to him that he was almost born in the newspaper business, as many of those near and dear to him were engaged in journalism.

"I could account for Mgr. Satolli's absence to-night," he said, "in a sensational way, but it would not be true. The Monsignor, in the simplicity and charity of his heart, attended a press club dinner in Washington, and he was accused of having by his presence and his talk ruined the chances of three or four candidates of both parties for the Presidency. So, when he heard that Depew was to speak here to-night, he said: 'Rooker, I had better not go. I don't want to spoil Depew's chances. Then, again, he may be elected, and he might listen to the Nebraska and Washington Legislatures and drive us all out of the country.' So perhaps that is the reason I am here. [Great laughter.]

"Mgr. Satolli has delegated me to give you his impressions in regard to the newspapers of this country. He has learned to admire your newspapers, for he has studied them from a philosopher's point of view. He admires the exact and complete manner in which the news is given, the honesty of purpose, and the kindness of discussion, and, above all, the cleanliness of the newspapers; and he feels that they must play an important part in the political and economic welfare of the country. The great newspapers of this country have understood him and his mission, and only in a few instances has he been misrepresented.

"Mgr. Satolli has not come here to interfere in American affairs. Many years ago, before there was any idea that he would come to this country, he was greatly interested in American affairs, and one day, while discussing a great movement then going on in this country, he said to me: 'If I were a member of Congress I would insist upon the abolition of everything that in the most remote degree would permit foreign interference in American affairs.'

"Mgr. Satolli is here to do an American piece of work. His whole mission is to expedite church discipline. If that is a State secret, I have revealed it. The disciplinary power of the Catholic Church is centred in Rome, and the distance between here and Rome is so great that it was found to be necessary to have an official on the spot to expedite and enforce the discipline of the Church. That is all there is in the mission of Mgr. Satolli, and I don't think that any need fear that he wants the earth."

There was loud applause when Dr. Rooker resumed his seat, and an enthusiastic individual proposed "Three cheers for Satolli," which were given with a will.

The other speakers were Stephen O'Meara, who spoke on "Eastern Journalism"; C. Emory Smith, whose theme was "Political Journalism," and Charles W. Knapp, who spoke on "Western Journalism."

Latest Arrival.

SS Vittoric, (Br.,) Pearson, Vera Cruz Jan. 31, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

TO INCREASE PRICE OF WHISKY

Distillers from All Parts of the Country Discuss the Matter with Whisky Trust Receivers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Receivers McNulta, Lawrence, and Mitchell of the Whisky Trust were in session to-day with distillers from all parts of the country, anti-trust as well as trust concerns being represented. The distillers were present at Gen. McNulta's invitation for the purpose of changing the price of whisky, which, it is believed by the receivers, is too low. It is said authoritatively that the rate will be advanced 2½ cents on the gallon.

The conference lasted until 10 o'clock to-night. It will be resumed to-morrow afternoon.

A committee, composed of Receiver McNulta, Henry Herget, and E. Wilson of Pekin, Ill.; Angel Myers, Philadelphia; Samuel Woolner, Jr., Peoria; F. A. Bensberg, St. Louis, and S. M. Rice, New-York, was appointed to formulate a plan regarding future prices and report to the conference to-morrow.

The receivers have just discovered that the trust owns a valuable piece of property in California, which was not included in the statement of assets made in the original petition for a receivership filed on behalf of Olmstead and others. So far it has been found that the company is $1,500,000 better off than was represented to Judge Grosscup.

Edwin Walker, who is counsel for Joseph G. Greenhut in the contempt proceedings, said this morning that his client and those connected with him were perfectly satisfied with the work of the receivers as far as it had gone, and did not think it would have been possible for Judge Grosscup to choose more competent men.

LOSS OF THE STEAM FERRYBOAT IDAHO

While Being Towed to Jacksonville She Went Down Off Hatteras.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 20.—The steam ferryboat Idaho, which left New-York two weeks ago for Jacksonville in tow of the tug Luckenback, was lost Monday afternoon off Hatteras. A heavy sea was running, and the boat was swamped and quickly sunk, the Captain and crew barely having time to get to the tugboat. The tug proceeded on her way South, and landed the crew at Mayport, at the mouth of the St. John's River. They came to Jacksonville to-night.

Capt. Tuttle, who was in command, lives in Jacksonville, and went to New-York to bring the vessel South. The other men are Ernst H. Mayer, Charles Sigardson, and C. Brumback, all of Brooklyn. The men lost all of their clothing, except what they had on, as the vessel filled and sank so quickly they had only time to save themselves.

The Idaho had been recently purchased by the Jacksonville Ferry Company to ply between Jacksonville and South Jacksonville. She was built in 1864, and formerly plied on the East River. For over a week after she started she was forced to anchor inside the Delaware Breakwater, and for several days remained at Norfolk. She left Norfolk last Sunday, and was only a little way south of Hatteras Monday afternoon when lost.

THINKS THE SCHOONER WAS ABANDONED

Bark Pietrino Could Get No Answer from the Elwood Harlow.

The Italian bark Pietrino, Capt. Matarazzo, from Smyrna, which arrived at Quarantine last night, reports that on Feb. 12, in latitude 36 degrees 25 minutes north, longitude 71 degrees 20 minutes west, she sighted the schooner Elwood Harlow of New-York, with all sails furled and the ensign union down at the masthead.

The Pietrino bore down upon her, but saw no signs of life on deck, and, as there was no answer to repeated calls, Capt. Matarazzo concluded she had been abandoned, and proceeded.

The schooner was evidently half full of water and had a slight list to starboard, but was not so badly waterlogged as to be unmanageable, by any means. The jib-boom was sprung, but otherwise she was apparently uninjured and her rigging and spars were intact.

The Harlow is a fine large three-masted schooner of 794 tons net register, was built at Alexandria, Va., in 1882, and is owned in this city. She sailed from Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 4, bound for Perth Amboy. She was commanded by Capt. Hammett.

Yonkers Republicans Nominated.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Republican Ward Conventions were held in this city to-night to nominate candidates for Aldermen, to be voted for on March 26.

The following were selected:

Dr. H. W. Bertholf, First Ward; Arthur Waring, to succeed Henry Goul, in the Second Ward; Fred Garjost, to succeed John J. Broderick, in the Third Ward, and Dr. E. Alexander Houston, to succeed James P. Dunn, in the Fifth Ward.

The delegates in the Fourth Ward could not agree and adjourned for one week.

In the Second Ward there was a split, and twenty-seven out of forty-seven delegates bolted and nominated Henry Goul, to succeed himself.

Extra Charges Will Not Be Made.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company announces that extra toll charges will not be made for messages from subscribers' stations to public pay stations.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, followed by snow in northern portions Thursday afternoon, slightly warmer, southerly winds, increasing. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, south to southwest winds, high on the coast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair in southern, snow in northern portions, slightly warmer, south winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer, south to southwest winds.

NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, southwest to west winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, west winds, warmer. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, west winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer in east and south portions, south winds, becoming variable. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer in eastern portions, south to west winds. INDIANA, fair, west to northwest gales. ILLINOIS, fair, probably slightly cooler in northern portion, northwest gales, diminishing. IOWA, fair, cooler, northwest gales, diminishing. MISSOURI, fair, cooler in northern portion, high west to northwest winds, diminishing. West VIRGINIA, light rain in the early morning, fair during the day, slightly warmer, south gales, becoming westerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, local rain or snow, fair in the interior Thursday afternoon, probably slightly warmer, southerly gales, shifting to west. NEBRASKA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northwest winds. KANSAS, fair, northwest winds. COLORADO, fair, probably slightly cooler in northern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds. WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, generally fair, colder, northwest gales. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, probably cooler in southern portion, northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow flurries followed by fair Thursday afternoon, southwest gales, becoming northwest. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded in the early morning by snow in eastern portion, colder, northwest gales. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer on the Gulf, westerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southwest winds.

The storm has moved from Manitoba to Lake Superior, increasing markedly in intensity, a pressure of 29.08 being reported from Sault de St. Marie, and a southwest wind of sixty miles per hour being reported from Detroit. A second storm appears to be developing off the Atlantic coast. A ridge of high pressure extends from the east Gulf through Utah to the north of Montana. Light rains have fallen in the lake regions. The temperature has fallen in Florida on the Middle and North Atlantic coast, and in the Northwest, and has generally risen elsewhere. The weather will clear in the lower lake region, and will be generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic States, and will fall in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Hephzibah, Ga., 2.05. Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

300 HORSES.

Another Grand Sale TO-DAY (THURSDAY.)

I. H. DAHLMAN'S

Auction, Sale, & Commission Stables,

205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, & 226 East 24th St., Between 2d and 3d Avs., NEW-YORK.

The encouragement received from an appreciative public is reciprocated by the class of horses I offer at every sale. Every purchaser up to the present time is pleased and take pleasure in recommending their friends, which is the very best of advertisements.

The market has now opened, and realizing the necessity of increasing the supply, I have completed arrangements with other consignors, in addition to my regular consignors, which will enable me to offer a larger variety than heretofore. It is to my interest to cater to the public's wants, and I will make every endeavor at all times to satisfy and please. In fact, my policy is to give nobody an opportunity to feel displeased.

Coach horses, trotters, cobs, saddle horses, heavy draught, chunks, express, delivery, and general purpose horses to be offered to-day, consigned by the following consignors:

FRANK REICHENBACH, Orrville, Ohio.—Two carloads Heavy Draughters, Chunks, Express, and Delivery Horses. They are an extraordinarily fine lot. First-class in every respect.

BACON BROTHERS, Kansas, Ill.—Two carloads Fancy Driving and General Purpose Horses.

JOSEPH McCURDY, Ashley, Ohio.—One carload General Purpose, Express, and Delivery Horses.

GEO. TARRIS, Bellville, Ohio.—One carload mixed lot, all grades.

H. SHUHLEIN, Illinois.—Two carloads Draught, Express, and General Purpose Horses.

FRANK THOMPSON, Ohio.—One carload heavy Draughters.

T. S. SHOTWELL, Illinois.—One carload mixed lot, all grades, first-class quality.

Also a miscellaneous lot, all grades, a number of carriage teams, &c., &c., property of private parties.

Sale Begins at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL.—A number of Trotters will be offered at 1 P. M.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE NEW-YORK HERALD.

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Telephone, 325 18th.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.00 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 68 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Directly on the Beach.

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Full ocean view.
Sea-water baths in the house.
Also Illustrated Booklet free.
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Hotels.

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The model family hotel of the city.
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Rates, both for rooms and board, less than that of any other first-class hotel in the city.
Broadway cable and other cars pass the door.
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Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

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MESSRS. L. & W. RUTHERFURD'S
FOX TERRIERS,
AT THE
AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE,
(Limited,)
1644 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1895,
AT 2:30 P. M.
Terriers can be seen at Horse Exchange Thursday till sold.
POSITIVELY NO RESERVE.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN GLOVES, JEWELRY, Underwear, Lavalliere Corsets. Call and investigate for yourself. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

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1.—46th ST., 25 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, connecting front rooms, with board; parlor dining room; references.

16 EAST 43d ST.—Unexceptionable table board.

47th ST., 18 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

130 WEST 36th ST., OPPOSITE MARLborough.—Second-story front room, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

242 EAST 49th ST.—Sunny back parlor; private house; all conveniences; for two persons; reference.

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT NIAGARA FALLS, VIA ERIE LINES, THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

$8.00 Round Trip $8.00

Tickets good on train leaving New-York, 23d St., 6:25 P. M., and Chambers St., 6:30 P. M., Thursday, Feb. 21, and returning on any regular train before and including train leaving Niagara Falls at 8:15 A. M. Saturday, Feb. 23, 1895. On sale at the following Erie offices: 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. Ferries, N. Y.; 331 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and at Jersey City Station.

SKATING At Van Cortlandt Park.

Reached in ten minutes via New-York and Putnam Division of the New-York Central, connecting with Elevated Railroad at 155th St.

25 CENTS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

SALE OF UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVatory Lands.—Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 11, 1895.—Under authority conferred by the Joint resolution of Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to establish an observatory circle as a provision for guarding the delicate astronomical instruments at the United States Naval Observatory against smoke or currents of heated air in their neighborhood and undue vibrations from traffic upon the extension of public thoroughfares in the vicinity, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 1, 1894, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, March 18, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the purchase of two certain lots or parcels of land now forming a part of the United States Naval Observatory grounds, in the suburbs of Washington, District of Columbia. One of the tracts to be sold contains 14.45 acres, situated north and east of Observatory Circle, and has been appraised at $141,454.57, or a fraction less than 22½ cents per square foot. This tract has been sub-divided into lots as follows: Sub-division A, area 10.20 acres; sub-division B, area 1.51 acres; sub-division C, area 0.59 acre; sub-division D, area 0.48 acre; sub-division E, area 0.39 acre; sub-division F, area 0.32 acre; sub-division G, area 0.28 acre; sub-division H, area 0.26 acre; sub-division I, area 0.21 acre; sub-division K, area 0.21 acre. The purpose of the department is to obtain the highest possible price for all the tracts offered, and such bid or bids as may be most advantageous to the Government will be accepted, whether for the whole or for any one or more of the sub-divisions. Bidders are therefore requested to indicate clearly whether or not their proposals are to be understood as offers to purchase any one or more of the plats or sub-divisions named therein in case they shall fail to secure all of those covered by their proposals. The above-named plats all front on Massachusetts Avenue extended, and the plats marked B to K are situated directly opposite to Observatory Circle and separated therefrom by the avenue only. The other tract to be sold, marked "L" upon the plat of survey, is a triangular lot containing 1.218 acres, fronting upon Massachusetts Avenue extended on the north and abutting directly upon Observatory Circle on the west. This tract, which has not been sub-divided, is appraised at $18,569.63. Under provisions contained in the joint resolution authorizing the sale of the tracts of land herein mentioned, neither of said tracts can be sold at less than the appraised price. Proposals will be received for the purchase of any one of the lots into which the first of the above-mentioned tracts has been sub-divided; for the purchase of any two or more of them, or for the purchase of the entire tract. If sold as an entirety no offer naming a less sum than the appraised price (22.473011 cents per square foot) can be accepted. Offers to purchase any one or more of the sub-divisions will, however, be considered, and any such offers may be accepted if they prove to be the highest received, provided the price therein named, in conjunction with the accepted bids covering the remainder of the tract, aggregates an average of at least 22.473011 cents per square foot, the appraised price. All payments must be made and the sale concluded within twenty days from the date on which the proposals are opened. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and checks so deposited by successful bidders shall become the property of the United States in case such bidders shall fail to complete the purchase within the time specified. The amount of such check accompanying each bid must be at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will be returned as soon as the proposals of the successful bidders shall have been accepted. Checks of successful bidders will be returned upon completion of the purchase, or retained as part payment, as may be desired. The necessary deeds of conveyance will be drawn and executed by the department without cost to the purchaser. Forms of proposal prepared by the department for the use of bidders in submitting their bids may be had on application to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Navy Department. No formality will, however, be required, and bidders may submit their proposals without using the department's forms, the only requirements being that the bids be intelligible and binding. Bids should be inclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.," and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Naval Observatory lands." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids as in his judgment the interests of the Government may require. Further information and particulars respecting the sale of the lands herein advertised may be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

FOR THE BOARD OF EXCISE

Messrs. Woodman, Harburger, and Murray Chosen by the Mayor.

WILL BE SWORN IN THIS MORNING

Mr. Woodman Has Acted with the Grace Democracy—Mr. Murray Is a Republican and Mr. Harburger a Stecklerite.

For Commissioners of Excise—CHARLES H. WOODMAN, JOSEPH MURRAY, and JULIUS HARBURGER. Salary, $5,000 each; term, three years.

These are Mayor Strong's selections for the Excise Board. He said yesterday that he would appoint them and swear them in this morning. They will succeed William Dalton, now President of the board; Col. Michael C. Murphy, and Eugene L. Bushe, who are all Tammany men.

Mr. Woodman is put down as a Republican in national politics, but in local affairs he has voted with ex-Mayor Grace's faction of the Democracy. Mr. Murray is a Republican, and has always been friendly to William Brookfield in party affairs. Mr. Harburger is a Democrat, and in local politics is a leader of the Steckler brothers' independent county organization.

Republicans of the Platt clan were saying yesterday that there was not much comfort for them in the selections.

Charles H. Woodman has had long and valuable experience in the Excise Board. In Mayor Grace's first term he was its confidential clerk for a large part of the term. Then Mayor Grace made him Civil Service Examiner, the place now held by Lee Phillips. When Mr. Grace came into office again in 1885 he appointed him Excise Com-

Charles H. Woodman.
Selected as Excise Commissioner.

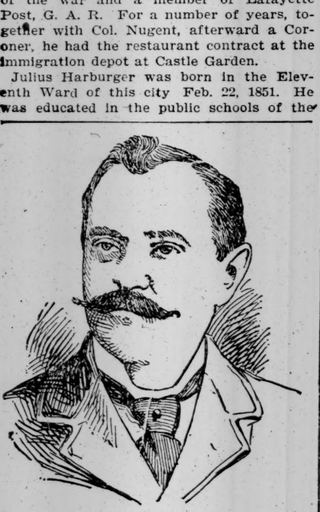
missioner, and he served until 1889. The board was then made up of William S. Andrews, John H. Von Glahn, and Mr. Woodman, who was elected President.

Mr. Woodman made an excellent reputation in the board, and dealt with all questions that came before him squarely on their merits. His health broke down, and after his retirement he went to Denver, Col. He is a college graduate and a brother of the Rev. Father Woodman of the Paulist Fathers. Bishop Potter, the Paulist Fathers, and others recommended his appointment. Recently he has been doing some work for ex-Mayor William R. Grace in a confidential capacity. Mr. Woodman lives at 41 West Sixty-first Street.

Joseph Murray's appointment will please some of the best local Republicans very much. He was born in this city forty-two years ago. Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, James A. Blanchard, and other prominent Twenty-first Assembly District Republicans recommended his appointment. Mr. Blanchard called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon to thank him for the selection.

Mr. Murray lives at 100 East Eighty-fifth Street. He is married and has a family. He was custodian of the Custom House under Collector of the Port Joel B. Erhardt, and resigned that place to manage some real estate ventures. He is a veteran of the war and a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. For a number of years, together with Col. Nugent, afterward a Coroner, he had the restaurant contract at the Immigration depot at Castle Garden.

Julius Harburger was born in the Eleventh Ward of this city Feb. 22, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of the



Julius Harburger.
Named as an Excise Commissioner.

ward, and, after being graduated, entered a law office. He studied law a short time, and then went into a dry goods store in Fifth Street. Subsequently he kept a tailors' trimmings store, also in Fifth Street. He has held the position of Chief Clerk of the Fourth District Civil Court for nine years, and is the Chairman of the County Committee of the Independent County Organization, otherwise known as the Stecklerites.

Mr. Harburger started out as a Republican and as a devoted friend of "Jake" Patterson. He left the Republican Party because Patterson had disappointed him in the matter of a Custom House appointment, and because Alfred Steckler, the leader of the Steckler brothers, politicians and office holders, had thrown off his allegiance to Patterson, whose influence was on the wane.

With Mr. Steckler, Mr. Harburger was in and out of all the Democratic and independent organizations opposed to Tammany, and finally followed his leader into that organization, where they both remained for four years. When Steckler left Tammany, Mr. Harburger went out with him. Mr. Harburger was President of the Steckler Association before his leader left Tammany Hall, and the manner in which the association had been strengthened and made the nucleus of an "independent" organization is rather interesting. The Stecklers and their adherents were all in Tammany Hall. Alfred Steckler was Justice of the Fourth District Civil Court. His brother, Louis, was then Corporation Attorney, and his business was to prosecute all offenders against the corporation ordinances. Harburger was Clerk of the court and President of the Steckler Association.

Saloon keepers and small storekeepers, who in the course of their business often violated the corporation ordinances by incumbering the streets, joined the association. Louis Steckler issued the notices of prosecution, and the offenders in the district in which the Stecklers held sway were summoned to appear before Justice Alfred Steckler, who passed upon the cases. Harburger, as Clerk of the court, had great influence in disposing of the cases. Perhaps it was found cheaper and pleasanter to join the Steckler Association than to be hauled up and fined for violating the corporation ordinances. The Steckler Association is still in existence, and Harburger is still its President.

For twenty-four years Mr. Harburger has been prominently connected with the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, which is the strongest Jewish fraternal organization in the world. He was Grand Master of the First District, which comprises the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, for three years, and was First Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the United States for seven years, and has been Grand Master of the entire order for the past three years. He lives with his wife and six children at 66 Seventh Street.

There is one Tammany man in office who now knows that he will have to go. A delegation waited on Mayor Strong yesterday and asked him to retain Superintendent Brady of the Building Department.

"I am not going to do it," said the Mayor; "that is settled." Then the delegation withdrew.

A delegation of West Washington Market men called on the Mayor and asked him to retain Robert B. Nooney, Commissioner of Jurors. They praised Mr. Nooney very highly. The Mayor said that he would take the matter under consideration.

Sheriff Tamsen and Herman Ridder of The Staats Zeitung had a long conference with the Mayor yesterday afternoon. It was assumed that it was about appointments of members of the German-American Reform Union. The Sheriff remarked to a reporter that the Tammany men in his office would not be there very long.

FERGUSON LOST HIS KEY

His Wits Come to His Aid, and the Audience Knew Nothing.

George Forrester and Jim Dixon, the brace of villains that make all the mischief in "The Fatal Card" at Palmer's Theatre, were several minutes behind their schedule time last night in murdering aged Banker Austin. They also came near not murdering him at all. For a while these two cold-blooded scoundrels were placed absolutely hors du combat by so very litle a thing as a key.

Banker Austin and his son have a stormy interview in the former's office over money matters, and the son goes away in anything but a friendly frame of mind toward his father. After the young man's departure Banker Austin, who has just received $100,000 in bonds, which he had purchased, locks the door of his office on the inside, puts the key in his vest pocket, and sits down to examine the bonds. At this moment Forrester and Dixon, played by W. H. Thompson and W. J. Ferguson, are preparing to enter the banker's office and chloroform him, that they may secure the bonds. They have provided themselves with a key which fits the lock, and usually smoothly sneak in while the old man's back is turned. Dixon gets in first, and does the desperate work.

Last night when the time for Dixon to kill the banker came he couldn't find the key of the latter's office. The cue "They've had a family quarrel," was given, but the key was not in evidence. Murderer Jim and his slick master, Forrester, stood for a second nonplussed in the hall outside of the office. Dixon groped in his pockets and Forrester dived into his pockets, too, but no key was there. They managed to invent a conversation of a few moment's length while they prosecuted their search, and finally had to invent dialogue to carry them out of the difficulty. Dixon left Forrester holding the fort in the hallway, and, going around behind the scenes, entered the banker's office through a secret panel or fireplace, or something of that sort, and killed Mr. Austin after the banker had lost all hope of being killed and robbed. Then the melodrama moved along the usual splendidly fitting lines laid down for it by the authors to the end of the story.

The large audience knew nothing about the loss of the key or the trouble it caused, but thoroughly enjoyed the "realism" of the scene. Ten years ago this kind of thing would not have happened in melodrama or any other kind of drama, for then practical locks were not used, and the actors, instead of carrying a key among his properties, simply did the locking and unlocking by rattling the always ricketty doorknob and giving his wrist two or three twists to convey the idea of securing or unlocking the door.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Progressive Euchre.—Mrs. Calvin E. Hull of Brooklyn was the Chairman of the committee that gave the first of a series of progressive euchre parties at the Pouch Mansion, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The other members of the committee were Mrs. H. G. Barbour, Mrs. C. S. Brainerd, Jr., Mrs. M. M. Canda, Mrs. Mary Crawford, Mrs. J. G. Dettmer, Mrs. J. J. De Long, Mrs. James Foster, Mrs. James E. Hayes, Mrs. E. I. Horsman, Mrs. E. H. Kellogg, Mrs. Anna E. Lawrence, Mrs. Leonard Moody, Mrs. Grenville Perrin, Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, Mrs. John Smithers, Mrs. George P. Tangeman, Miss Burtis, Miss De La Mesa, Miss Harris, Miss Hoagland, Miss Jeffries, Miss Potter, Miss Vernon, Miss Vosburgh, Miss Young, the Misses Harkness, the Misses Hart, and the Misses Sanxay.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of 123 East Thirty-eighth Street, Mrs. Cephas Brainerd and the Misses Brainerd of 34 East Fifty-third Street, Mrs. Arthur Aymar Cater of 235 West Seventy-sixth Street, Mrs. T. A. Dean and Miss Roosevelt of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Mrs. George G. Wheelock of 75 Park Avenue. Dinners were given by Mrs. W. Watts Sherman of 838 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Arthur Barney of 1 Park Avenue, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin of 8 East Forty-fifth Street, and Mrs. James A. Trowbridge of 57 East Thirty-fourth Street.

—Dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin, Jr.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin, Jr., gave a theatre party at the Lyceum Theatre last night, and after the performance the party took supper at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Bickerton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCreery, Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. James Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. George Swan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clay Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Berlin, Mr. and Mrs. I. Worrall, Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin, and Col. and Mrs. Frederick Martin.

—Readings at the Woman's Exchange.—At the readings given at the Woman's Exchange yesterday Miss Edith Thomas read an original poem, entitled "Chelonis, a Daughter of Sparta," and S. R. Elliott gave a story of the war, entitled "The Two Deserters."

—Mrs. Dillon's Musicale.—A musicale was given by Judge and Mrs. John F. Dillon at 671 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. The soloists included Mrs. Oliver, who rendered a concerto by Schumann, Bertha Hankensen, and Hochmann, the boy pianist.

—Wedding Anniversary.—Dr. and Mrs. Albert Theodore Weston will celebrate the fifth anniversary of their wedding next Thursday with a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M., at their home, 226 Central Park West.

—The Vedanta Philosophy Discussed.—At a meeting of the Exodus Club, held last evening at 29 West Twenty-sixth Street, the subject under discussion was "The Vedanta Philosophy."

PERILS OF THE ST. JAMES

The Bark 184 Days on the Voyage from Hakodate.

TWELVE OF THE CREW DISABLED

Capt. Clifford, Ill in His Cabin, Still Navigated the Vessel—Nearly in Port, Caught by the Blizzard.

Another chapter was yesterday added to the long story of recent maritime disaster and peril by the bark St. James, Capt. F. B. Clifford, which came into port after a voyage of 184 days from Hakodate, Japan, with a cargo of sulphur, vessel to Charles R. Flint & Co.

The St. James encountered the blizzard of Feb. 8. The hurricane lasted seventy-two hours, and was accompanied by most terrific squalls. The decks and cabins were flooded, the port lifeboat was smashed, the bulwarks were broken, and a heavy gangway, together with everything movable on deck, was washed away. The vessel was sheathed in ice from stem to stern.

As the result of exposure to this arctic storm, twelve of the sixteen seamen constituting the crew, were disabled, and the vessel had to be hove to for seventy-two hours.

When the gale at last moderated, and the Captain desired to "wear ship" his available force consisted of only four men. Sick men had to be taken from their bunks and compelled to go on the yards in order that the sails might be set and the course of the St. James once more set for New-York.

The St. James was boarded by a reporter for The New-York Times as she lay at anchor yesterday off Bedlow's Island. The crew were starting to heave anchor, preparatory to docking the vessel in the Erie Basin, and a weather-beaten, travel-stained, tattered collection of men they were. Their clothes hung in shreds, and the men presented the appearance of soldiers returning from an arduous campaign. A conspicuous object in the waist of the ship was an enormous black rooster, that had apparently weathered all gales in safety, and had successfully eluded the butcher's knife.

Capt. Clifford was ill in his bunk, and had been in that condition most all the time since crossing the equator. This, however, did not prevent him from navigating his ship in person. A barometer was suspended over his bed, and with the aid of reports from his officers he continued to direct the ship's course with as much success as if he had been on quarterdeck.

When the blizzard struck the St. James, Capt. Clifford, notwithstanding his illness, arose, and, donning his rubber boots, waded through water on his cabin floor that reached his knees, and, standing at the door, personally directed the handling of his vessel. The danger over, he returned to his bed of sickness. When Mr. Charles R. Flint, one of the owners of the St. James, heard of this state of affairs, he immediately sent Dr. Frank Little of 114 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to attend the gallant skipper.

Capt. Clifford, in his stateroom, told the following story of the voyage:

"I sustained a sunstroke while in Yokohama, but was not laid up until after we crossed the equator. Since then I have been compelled almost constantly to keep my bed. It seems to be nervous prostration more than anything else.

"We sailed from Hakodate, Japan, at 3:30 A. M. Tuesday, Aug. 21. I had as officers First Mate Donovan and Second Mate Cooleu, and a crew of sixteen men, exclusive of the stewards. We were delayed all the way up by light and adverse winds.

"On Feb. 8 we were only about 185 miles from New-York, and expected that we would make port in about two days. At that time we were in latitude 38 degrees 12 minutes, longitude 72 degrees 25 minutes. About midnight it began to blow heavy. We encountered terrific snow squalls and high seas. The vessel labored greatly and shipped water fore and aft.

"Eight members of the crew were laid up with exhaustion and cold on Feb. 9. So short-handed were we that one watch had to be called to help the other watch.

"The next day, Feb. 10, was again marked by terrific snowstorms, and the vessel continued to ship vast quantities of water. We manned the pumps, but, fortunately, found that the vessel was perfectly dry. A heavy sea that we shipped on this day smashed our port lifeboat on the forward deckhouse. Everything movable on deck was washed overboard. An enormously heavy gangway suspended from the quarterdeck to the mainmast, notwithstanding the fact that it was securely lashed and supported in the middle by stanchions, was broken completely in two and washed overboard. Had I not seen it, I could not have believed it possible that the sea had such tremendous power. On that day ten of our crew were laid up.

"On Feb. 11 we continued to encounter strong northwesterly gales, accompanied by high seas and terrific snowstorms. On this day twelve men were laid up. At midnight the weather moderated a little; we got half the men out of hospital to 'wear ship,' and then we headed westward. During the time of the hurricane we had drifted 180 miles out of our course. We hove to for seventy-two hours.

"The cold was intense. The sleet cut the men's faces, and the ship was one mass of ice. Moreover, there was a dense fog. There were lots of times, standing in the cabin door, that I could not see the mainmast, only thirty feet away. All the time the gale lasted we had to keep bailing out the cabin, which was continuously flooded by the seas that came aboard.

"Of the twelve men who succumbed to the exposure, some were laid up for a day, others for two and three days, and all of them did not return to duty until we reached port. With the exception of the officers, only two of the crew escaped being ill at one time or another on the voyage.

"It was the worst storm of its kind I ever experienced."

Mrs. Clifford, the Captain's wife, accompanied her husband on this eventful voyage. She said that, although she had been to sea many times, this was the worst voyage she had ever experienced, she, however, appeared little the worse for the hardships endured.

The Christian Alliance Chapel.

The Industrial Christian Alliance Chapel, at 170 Bleecker Street, will be dedicated tomorrow. It is to be used for public services every night.

The following programme has been arranged for to-morrow: Morning prayer and praise meeting, 9:30 A. M.; mothers' prayer meeting, 11 o'clock, led by Mrs. A. L. Prindle, matron of the Florence Mission; preaching services at 3:45 P. M. The Rev. Drs. W. S. Rainsford, Charles H. Parkhurst, R. S. MacArthur, Joachim Elmendorf, David J. Burrell, Charles Cuthbert Hall, R. R. Meredith, W. R. Richards, A. H. Lewis, and James M. King have been invited to take part in this service. A consecration meeting will be held at 8 P. M.

There will be a grand rally of the mission workers of New-York and the surrounding cities, led by S. H. Hadley of the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission, on Saturday from 8 o'clock to midnight.

Not to be Patronized.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Marketmade (patronizingly)—And you not married yet, Hulda? Really, I think the men must be blind.

Hulda—That's what Aunt Maria said when you were married.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Williams—Ames.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Feb. 20.—Miss Helen Mar Ames, daughter of Mrs. Nathaniel H. Ames, was married to Lieut. Dion Williams, United States Marine Corps, by the Rev. James W. Bixler, in the Second Congregational Church, this afternoon, in the presence of as many people as the church would hold. The ushers were Tracy Waller, G. Curtis Morgan, Frank Allen, Lawrence W. Miner, C. Royce Boss, Valentine Chappell, Nathan Smith, George Chappell, Carey Congdon, and William M. Stark.

The bride's gown was of white corded silk, with elaborate train. She carried a large bouquet of roses and orchids. Miss Ames was escorted by R. Burch of Utica. She was preceded by Messrs. Richards and McKelvey of the Marine Corps, followed by Miss Belle Burch of Utica, Miss Edith Vail of New-York, and Miss Maud Harris of this city. They were gowned in blue, primrose yellow, and pale heliotrope satin, all alike, with blouse waists of chiffon. Each of the bride's attendants carried a bouquet of roses and orchids. Miss Hammond of New-York was to have been a bridesmaid, but, owing to a fall recently, was unable to attend. Following the bridesmaids were Messrs. Theodore P. Kane, J. F. Myers, and H. G. Gilmour, all of the United States Marine Corps, in full military dress. The six rows of seats in front of the chancel were filled with young society people. Invited guests filled the remainder of the body of the church, while others who desired to witness the ceremony filled the galleries to overflowing.

Mr. Burch gave the bride away. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left this afternoon for Boston on their bridal tour. They will reside on Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Schaefer—Runk.

Miss Amelia E. Runk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Runk, and Mr. Emil Schaefer were married last night at the home of the bride's parents, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and St. Nicholas Place. The Rev. Dr. Meury officiated. Miss Frieda Runk, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Edward Weber acted as best man, and the ushers were E. J. Heppenheimer, Otto M. Eidlitz, Charles H. Lellman, Jr., and Alfred W. Wattenberg.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and duchesse lace, and a lace veil caught with pearl and diamond ornaments. She also wore a magnificent diamond sabre, a gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom presented the ushers with handsome pearl scarfpins, surrounded with diamonds.

After the ceremony there were a reception and supper, Delmonico's serving.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Max Schaefer, Mrs. Frederick C. Heppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beck, Miss Beck, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. George Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Bergman, Miss Bergman, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Chatilon, Miss Chatilon, Frederick Schaefer, E. C. Schaefer, Miss Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. George G. S. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Gen. and Mrs. W. C. Heppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Unger, the Misses Unger, Col. and Mrs. Otto Heppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. George Ehret, and William Steinway.

Howden—Faber.

Miss Angelica Constance Faber, daughter of Gustavus W. Faber, was married to Frederick Bingham Howden yesterday afternoon in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey officiated, assisted by Dr. Body and the Rev. Dr. Roche.

The bridesmaids were Miss Gladys Faber, Miss Lois Kidder, and Miss May Faber. The best man was Harry Howden, and the ushers were the Rev. William Dennis, the Rev. Dr. H. Shipman, G. Reed, W. Gilpin, R. C. Faber, and F. Wilson.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 430 West Twentieth Street. Clark served an elaborate wedding supper.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. Holbrook Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Corning, Mrs. Gerome Kidder of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Haley Kiske, Dr. and Mrs. Cushman, Mr. Oscar Calliker, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Richey, Miss Richey, Miss Laura Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Faber, T. M. Matthews, and W. H. Barnes.

Williams—Banner.

Miss Elizabeth Wilmer Banner and John Castree Williams were married at 8 o'clock last night in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard. The Rev. Madison C. Peters officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a veil of point lace, fastened by a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. She was given away by her uncle, Samuel Winfield Watson of Philadelphia. Miss Bessie Williams, the maid of honor, wore a gown of yellow satin and white mousseline de sole, and carried white marguerites. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Corsa and Miss Gilles, who wore gowns similar to those of the maid of honor. The best man was Charles Herbert Williams, and the ushers were Edmund Burke, Perry Williams, Hugh Southerland, Ray Totten, and William Cone.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, 227 West Seventy-first Street.

Both the house and the church were beautifully decorated with palms and white and yellow roses.

McCormick—Ames.

Miss Harriett Ames, daughter of the late Miner T. Ames of Chicago, was married in the Waldorf last night to Laurence McCormick. The Rev. Dr. John Hall performed the ceremony.

The bride's gown was of white miroir velvet, trimmed with point lace. She wore a tulle veil, fastened by a diamond crown, the gift of the bridegroom. She was given away by her brother, Knowlton L. Ames. The maid of honor, Miss Lulu Clover Boldt, wore a white mousseline de soie, trimmed with daisies. The best man was George C. Boldt.

After the ceremony a reception was held in the state apartments, which were decorated with palms, Bride roses, and lilies. Supper was served in the banquet hall, which was decorated with white orchids. Forty covers were laid.

After a tour of the South, the bride and bridegroom will make their home at the Waldorf. They will be at home to their friends after March 15.

James—Jennings.

Miss Annie B. Jennings, daughter of Mrs. Oliver B. Jennings, and Dr. Walter B. James were married at the home of the bride, 48 Park Avenue, at noon yesterday. Dr. Vandyke performed the ceremony, assisted by Dr. McIlvaine.

The rooms were decorated with American Beauty roses and palms, by Thorley.

A reception was held after the ceremony. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Dr. and Mrs. Gorham Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Henry James of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Miss Stillman, Dr. and Mrs. Bull, Dr. and Mrs. William Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wesson, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thatcher.

Woodruff—Wells.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The Rev. Charles S. Woodruff, pastor of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, was married in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Morristown last night to Mrs. May Leonard Wells of Morristown. The ushers were Messrs. Alfred, Clarence, and Anson Woodruff, sons of the bridegroom; Ellis Woodruff, George E. Rumple, A. W. Leonard, George W. Melick, and David Melick. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, father of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. George P. Eckman. The bride was gowned in pearl gray silk. After the ceremony a reception followed at the home of the bride's father, on Washington Street.

PATRIOTISM IN SCHOOLS

Washington Portraits from Sons of the American Revolution.

PRESENTATION SPEECH BY GEN. PORTER

Accepted for the Board of Education by President Knox—One for Each School Department.

Each of the 280 departments of the New-York City public school system will be inspired to-day to greater patriotism by the display on its walls, amid drapings of American flags, of a wonderfully true photogravure of the Gilbert Stuart painting of the "Father of his Country."

These portraits of Washington have been presented by the New-York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and they were presented to the Board of Education yesterday, in its rooms at Grand and Elm Streets, by Gen. Horace Porter.

The room was crowded to its fullest capacity when at 4 o'clock President Knox of the Board escorted to the platform Edward Payson Cone, Chairman of the Presentation Committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Gen. Porter, President of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On either side of the stage was one of the pictures that were to be presented, and over each flags were neatly draped. Among those present were Commissioners Van Arsdale, Hunt, Mortant, Moriarity, Strauss, Gerard, O'Brien, Hubbell, and Livingston; Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army; Superintendent Jasper, Mrs. Jasper, Miss Jasper, Mrs. E. B. Allen, Mrs. V. P. Humason, Mrs. Glenn B. Harris, Mrs. W. H. Harris, Edward H. Hall, Mrs. John Moffatt, Edmond J. Chaffee, Mrs. Emma Babcock, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, John Winfield Scott, Mrs. C. S. Monfort, Mrs. E. S. Landrine, John Quincey Adams, Miss Hester Roberts, Miss Emma A. Johnson, Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison, and Mrs. George A. Ludin.

Mr. Cone presided and introduced Gen. Porter, who said in part:

"The New-York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has delegated me to present through you to each of the public schools a portrait of Washington by that celebrated artist, Gilbert Stuart. It is from Stuart's painting done in 1796, three years before Washington's death, that these photogravures are taken.

"It has been beautifully said of the painting that it is the finest personification of purity, truth, and goodness to be found on canvas. It is believed that in our schools it will teach a valuable lesson in patriotism. Patriotism must be learned as we learn to read and spell. To inculcate in the minds the modern culture of love of country requires education. Man learns little in this world by precept, but mostly by example and experience.

"The ancients understood better than we the broad principle of inculcating lessons of patriotism upon the public mind. Greece never neglected to honor her noble patriots with statues, monuments, and other enduring marks that would not easily perish with the lapse of time, but were designed to remain to awaken the noblest thought for country for ages.

"It would be a good thing if each day every scholar in every public school in America should arise and mention the name of Washington and recount some of his deeds.

"He was the most conspicuous example of patriotism in the annals of the world—conspicuous not only for patriotism, but for all the kindred virtues.

"It is believed that his picture in the school house will recall each incident in his life, and teach a lesson in the application of virtue connected with that incident. From his life can be taught courage, modesty, truth, honesty, perseverance, and patience, and all the qualities that go to make the worthy citizen.

"It is much more important that these principles should be taught in this country than in any other. We have landed here every year thousands of people who are foreign to our language, customs, habits, and principles. They, and their children especially, should be taught the history of the deeds of our Revolutionary period, for it is partly to them that will be intrusted the future destinies of our country."

President Knox, in accepting the portraits, said:

"It is a most pleasing duty to receive the gifts that you have just offered. There seems to be a wave of patriotism spreading over the country. The great speech of the Southerner, Henry Grady, shattered the feeling of sectionalism, and it is now a patriotic spirit that flies to every part of the land. The presentation of a beautiful American flag to every school in the city seems to have enkindled a strong fire of patriotism, and the scheme to put the boys through a military drill increases the flame."

A chorus of ten young women led in the singing of "America," and Miss Saidee Vere Milne recited "Crown Our Washington" and "On Both Sides of the Rappahannock."

To Observe Washington's Birthday.

The United States flag will be raised at sunrise at the Battery, as usual, on Washington's Birthday, to-morrow. The occasion will be made interesting by the fact that the flag will be drawn to the top of the pole by Christopher Forbes, a great-grandson of Sergt. Van Arsdale.

Van Arsdale was the patriot who hauled down the British flag from the pole which George III.'s troops had greased before evacuating the city.

The members of the Exempt Firemen's Association of New-York will assemble at their headquarters, in the Jefferson Market Building, at 9:15 o'clock to-morrow morning, and proceed to Brooklyn, to take part in the parade of the Kings County Volunteer Firemen.

They will march through Eighth Street to Broadway, and thence to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen. They will then march down Broadway to South Ferry.

About forty companies will take part in the parade. Harry Howard will lead the line.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION

Rebels Gaining Power—Rumors of Charges Against Minister McKinney.

General Manager C. F. Z. Caracristi of the Pan-American Investment Company received the following cablegram yesterday by way of Kingston, Jamaica, from his South American correspondent regarding the revolution in Colombia:

"The revolution continues in Colombia. Cauca, Bryaca, Santander, and Port of Tolima are still partly occupied by revolutionists. It is said that the rebels will nominate one of their Generals as President. Events will explain good reasons for the surrender of the Cundinarnarco Revolutionary Division.

"The leniency of the Government proves the power of the rebels. It is reported that the Cities of Baranquilla, La Cienaya, Tanta Marto, and Rio Hocha are about to revolt, and a general uprising is expected in the Cauca Valley.

"It is reported that Dr. J. Comblau, ex-Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Legation in Bogota, will bring charges against United States Minister McKinney for having caused President Caro to revoke the Girodot Railroad concession held by a New-York and Pittsburg company, and having it reissued to the Minister's friends, among whom ex-United States Minister Hurston is named.

"The Government is making every effort to gain credit. Cartagena and the coast is now quiet, and many leading citizens are in dungeons and jails."

Girl Disguised as a Cabin Boy.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 20.—Lucy Dewhirst, a fifteen-year-old girl, ran away from here Monday disguised as a cabin boy, and sailed from Boston to-day on the Leyland liner Bostonian, bound for England. The officials had failed to see through her disguise—at least such was the information received by her brother, who went to Boston to-day. The girl's mother lives in Blackpool, England, and, it is thought, the girl will go there.

Two ways to make money on shirts: first, carry as little stock as you can and satisfy people—within limits; second, give boundless satisfaction and keep stock enough to do it.

The second way's the best. The money end of it is quite a way off, but it's a great big end.

Besides, if we suit you in shirts, you'll take for granted that we can suit you in clothes, shoes, hats, and underwear.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Sergt. Thomas Bulfin of the Ordance Department, United States Army, stationed at Governors Island, called at Police Headquarters yesterday, and had a general alarm sent out for his son William, aged twelve, who has been missing since Tuesday when he left Governors Island to attend St. Charles School, in Brooklyn. He did not go there, and it is supposed that he has started off in search of adventure.

—Canlo Branico, the Italian boy held Tuesday by Justice Ryan in Yorkville Police Court, on charge of killing Dominic Buonarma in Chicago Sept. 13, was discharged by the Magistrate yesterday afternoon. Inspector Shea of Chicago telegraphed Superintendent Byrnes that the Grand Jury failed to indict, believing the killing to have been accidental.

—As Washington's Birthday is the only holiday that occurs during the exhibition of the American Water Color Society, the Academy of Design will be open morning, afternoon, and evening to-morrow.

—Andrew Dixon, fifty-four years old, an unmarried Scotch machinist, who lived at 27 Ridge Street, died suddenly yesterday, without medical attendance, in the liquor saloon at 446 Grand Street.

Brooklyn.

—Archibald Nelson, who said he was a bartender, with no permanent home, was held by Justice Walsh, in Brooklyn, yesterday, on the charge of stealing a diamond pin from James H. Gifford of 423 East Twenty-second Street, New-York, on a De Kalb Avenue car, in Brooklyn. Mr. Gifford caught Nelson by the throat and handed him to a policeman. The pin was found near where Nelson had stood in the car.

—Sidney Benson, who claimed to be the son of an English millionaire, was held in the Gates Avenue Court yesterday charged with grand larceny. He obtained $50 from Mrs. Lucy J. Evans of 1,674 Broadway, Brooklyn, and stole two gold watches and six diamond rings. Mrs. Evans wrote to England and ascertained that Benson was no relative of the wealthy English merchant.

—A jury in the Brooklyn City Court, before Justice Osborne, yesterday gave Reinhold H. Bellinger a verdict of $5,000 against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company for damages for the death of his son, Henry, seven years old, who, on June 20, 1893, while crossing Baltic Street, at Fifth Avenue, was run down and killed by a Fifth Avenue car.

—Policeman Felix Burns of the Sixth Avenue Precinct, charged with intoxication; James McGowan of the Amity Street precinct, on post and failing to signal, and Edward J. Byrnes of the Cedar Street Precinct, off post and intoxicated, were dismissed on Tuesday. Byrnes had been on the force twenty years.

—Mrs. Esther Drandon, seventy-two years old, of 983 Myrtle Avenue, fell down stairs Tuesday night and was killed. Her godchild, whom she was carrying, was slightly injured.

—The will of William C. Vosburgh was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $51,000, and it is left to his wife and daughter, share and share alike.

—The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. John J. Loughran will take place from the Church of the Visitation, Verona, and Richards Streets, this morning at 10 o'clock.

Long Island.

—E. A. Carpenter of Sag Harbor has been appointed by County Judge Wilmot M. Smith a Commissioner to take testimony and determine as to the sanity of Rufus Sayre of Southampton. The appointment was made upon the application of Henry Sayre, brother of Rufus. The latter owns considerable property, and a legal fight is promised.

—County Judge Wilmot M. Smith of Suffolk County has appointed Samuel P. Hildreth and Solomon Ketcham of Amityville and Egbert R. Smith of Islip Commissioners to take testimony in the matter of extending a public highway at Moriches.

Yonkers.

—The Trustees of the Tilden estate are awaiting a construction of the court on a clause of the Tilden will giving to Yonkers $50,000 for a public library and the Board of Trade recommends that the Mayor and Common Council direct the City Attorney to use his best endeavors to obtain the money.

—William, the three-year-old son of Ernst Heiger, lighted a piece of paper at his home in Chestnut Street yesterday morning and thought he would amuse his baby brother with it. He set fire to the baby's clothing and it was fatally burned.

—The Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association is preparing amendments to its constitution which will be considered at a special meeting at the home of P. C. Myers, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 25.

—Work has been resumed in the hat factory of John Rowland & Sons, in the Shethar Building, preparatory to closing up the business, the firm having made an assignment.

—The Common Council held a special meeting last evening to order the tax levy. The usual meeting of the committees will be held this evening, as Friday is a legal holiday.

—Miss Lizzie Wellinghouse entertained the Carnation Circle at her home in Waverly Street Monday night. The score or more of young people danced, sang, and played games.

—The Sappho Club, a choir of twenty-five ladies of this city will give its first private concert next Tuesday evening at the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Clubhouse.

—The Post Office will be open from 7 to 10 A. M. Washington's Birthday, and the carriers will make only the early morning delivery.

—John T. Courtney has been granted a permit to erect a brick building for a store and flats at 20 Warburton Avenue.

—The rate of taxation in this city last year was $1.71. This year it may be $1.88 on account of heavy expenditures.

—The Viewville Literary Association held a business meeting last evening.

—The Board of Trade has approved the new city charter.

COMING EVENTS.

—Third reception of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home, Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 27.

—Anniversary celebration of "The Fourth Estate," Postal Telegraph Building, Broadway and Murray Street, this evening.

—Illustrated lecture on Holland by the Rev. Dr. Bolles, Church of the Eternal Hope, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 8 P. M.

—Postal Employes' Mutual Benefit Association entertainment, Broadway Theatre, this afternoon.

—Halloween Club benefit entertainment, for All Saints' Church, Lenox Lyceum, this evening.

—Prison Association semi-centennial celebration, Chickering Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 28.

—Review of the Seventh Regiment by Mayor Strong, armory, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—Sons of the Revolution Washington banquet, Delmonico's, to-morrow night.

—Sons of Delaware annual banquet, Reform Club Hall, this evening.

Registered Trade Mark.

Galateas and Covert Cloths

For out

Thursday
Feb. 21-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

BONIFACE CURTIS AT REST

Pioneer Hotel Keeper of the Berkshire Summer Resort.

ONE OF THE NOTABLE MEN OF LENOX

A Landlord Who Numbered Among His Friends Some of the Most Distinguished People of the World.

LENOX, Mass., Feb. 20.—William O. Curtis died this afternoon at 2 o'clock at his home in Lenox. The immediate cause of death was uraemia. He was seventy-seven years and eight months old.

His health had been failing for the past year and a half, but he had been confined to his bed only about a month. For the past

William O. Curtis.

few weeks he had failed rapidly, and was in a comatose state for about four days before his death. He died painlessly, and his two sons and other relatives were at his bedside.

The funeral will take place at the Curtis House Saturday at 11:30 A. M., and the burial will be in the family plot in Lenox.

William Otis Curtis, proprietor of the famous Curtis Hotel, in Lenox, was born in Curtisville, in the town of Stockbridge, July 15, 1817. His parents moved to Lenox in 1833, where they kept a boarding house on the site of the present J. Egmont Schermerhorn cottage. After he had received a common school education, he, together with his brother James, established a stage route from Lee to Pittsfield, to connect with the stages that ran between Boston and Albany. They also had a boarding house opposite the hotel, which has ever since been known as the Curtis cottage.

They carried on this business successfully for a dozen years, when William O. Curtis purchased the old Berkshire Coffee House in the year 1858 and changed its name to Curtis Hotel. He married Miss Jane Evalina Derbyshire of Lenox in 1842. She was a woman of much refinement and of great tact, and it was largely through her influence that the hotel was so successful. She died about fifteen years ago, leaving five children, only two of whom are now living—William D. and George C. These two sons now conduct the affairs of the hotel and the cottages connected with it.

William O. Curtis was admirably adapted to conduct a hotel, as was proved by his eminent success during the forty-two years he was proprietor and owner of the Curtis House. He has entertained more distinguished people of this country and Europe, probably, than any other country landlord in Massachusetts. The register of the hotel for the past forty years shows autographs of such distinguished persons as Lord Coleridge, the Duke of Marlborough, members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington for many years; Commodore Inman, President Arthur, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Ward Beecher, Catherine Sedgwick, Frances Anne Kemble, Judge Horace Gray, Chief Justice Shaw, John Jacob Astor, Gen. George B. McClellan, Judge David Davis, Gen. Sherman, Gov. John A. Andrews, James Russell Lowell, Mrs. Paran Stevens, and many other distinguished literary and society people.

Mr. Curtis was personally acquainted with every cottager that ever went to Lenox, and it was largely through his influence that wealthy New-York people were induced to go there and build their magnificent country houses. The family of Samuel G. Ward was the first to build, nearly half a century ago, and their cottage is still kept in the family. The first house of any great magnitude was that of Ogden Haggerty, which occupied the site where the country house of Mr. George H. Morgan now stands. Mr. Curtis was a special friend of Mr. Haggerty, as he was also of the Aspinwalls and Woolseys, who built on a high eminence of their 600 acres about the same time. Mr. Curtis lived to see the town grow from these small beginnings into one of the best-known Summer resorts in the country, with a hundred or more of the most magnificent country houses to be found anywhere.

Mr. Curtis was an encyclopedia of the history of Lenox for the last half century. He had many interesting reminiscences of a large number of the distinguished guests whom he had entertained, the most interesting of whom was Fannie Kemble, who frequently speaks of him in her published letters.

When Miss Kemble first went to Lenox, in 1835, William O. Curtis was a boy of eighteen, and as he was an expert in rowing and fishing, he was Miss Kemble's constant attendant when she engaged in these sports, of which she was very fond. He also drove for her whenever she went out for a spin about the country. She went to Lenox once after her marriage with Pierce Butler, and they were guests at the Curtis House. Mr. Butler always insisted on having four horses whenever they went for a drive, and William O. Curtis held the reins over them, as he was so skillful a whip that he drove four horses as easily as one. The last part of Miss Kemble's stay in Lenox was spent at the pretty place she purchased, known as The Perch. Catherine Sedgwick was her most intimate friend while in Lenox, and, in fact, all the Sedgwick family were then leaders in the best society that went to Lenox.

Mr. Curtis often spoke of the time when Kossuth came to Lenox, when he was the great lion of the whole country, and a party was given at the hotel in his honor, among the guests being Catherine and Charles Sedgwick, Judge Bishop, and Fannie Kemble. Hawthorne also spent some time at the hotel before going to live at the famous "little red house," and Mr. Curtis spoke of him as being so reserved that few of the townspeople knew him. Miss Kemble and Miss Sedgwick, however, were among his chosen friends, as also were Herman Melville and Longfellow, who were then living in Pittsfield. Henry Ward Beecher was another notable person whom Mr. Curtis remembered well, and loved to tell about. Charles Sumner was also one of the famous guests of the Curtis House, staying there while paying his court to the beautiful Widow Hooper, who occupied an adjoining house.

Mr. Curtis was always a Democrat in politics, and he represented Lenox in the Legislature of 1852. He held various important town offices, and took especial interest in the improvement of the highways. He was also interested in agricultural matters, and always kept up his large farm like a garden, supplying the hotel with vegetables from it.

The business of the Curtis Hotel prospered so under his management that in 1883 an addition was made to the hotel, much larger than the original building. He lived long enough to see his enlarged hotel so crowded with guests that in a few years large accomodations will be necessary.

MR. GAY MUST NOW EXPLAIN

Board of Education Takes Up His Acting as School Trustee While Living in Brooklyn.

William Gay, School Trustee of the Fourth Ward, who holds his place as a resident of 22 New Chambers Street, but who lives at 130 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, is to be called before the Board of Education's Committee on the Nomination of School Trustees and asked to explain matters.

The information that Mr. Gay does not live, but is in business at 22 New Chambers Street, while his residence is in Brooklyn, was first given to the Board of Education by The New-York Times. That body was prompt to act at the first opportunity, which came at the meeting yesterday.

When the time came for the presentation of resolutions, Commissioner Hubbell arose, holding a paper, and said:

"It has been brought to my attention that one of the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, while performing, or attempting to perform, the duties of his office, has, nevertheless, for a period of two or three years—ever since his appointment, I believe—been a resident of Brooklyn.

"When his attention was called to the matter, and to the law in the matter, he did not deny it, and, in fact, he seemed disposed to pass the thing over as being scarcely worthy of his consideration.

"Under the law, his duties ceased when he ceased to be a resident of this city, but all this time he has been performing, or trying to perform, them.

"It doesn't seem possible to me that a man could unknowingly be so delinquent as this, for when Trustees are to be sworn in they receive books that tell them the requirements for and the duties of their offices.

"How this man could be sworn in and retained under an address that, as far as residence was concerned, was false, it is said, I cannot comprehend.

"I cannot see how for two years this situation of affairs could run along without the knowledge of his co-Trustees. I can't see how they could help knowing that the address he gave was in a well-known office building.

"This is a matter for speedy investigation, and I move that the question of the alleged non-residence in this city of Trustee William Gay of the Fourth Ward be referred to the Committee on Nomination of Trustees."

There was not a dissenting voice to the adoption of the resolution, and James W. Gerard will probably call early next week a meeting of the committee, of which he is Chairman. The other members of the committee are Randolph Guggenheimer, Charles B. Hubbell, James M. McBarron, Henry A. Rogers, Miles M. O'Brien, Robert Macloy, and William J. Van Arsdale.

Mr. Gay, who is charged with violating Section 1,049 of the Consolidation act by serving as a New-York School Trustee and living in Brooklyn, makes the defense that he knew nothing about the law.

SOCIETY FOR FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

Re-election of Officers—Good Work by Park Policemen.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, J. Kennedy Tod, J. C. Carter, and the other members of the Board of Managers were reelected.

The society received from Capt. C. C. Collins of the Park police a letter stating that in the past year 388 persons, sick or injured, had been cared for temporarily by Park policemen, and expressing the opinion that many were saved much discomfiture, and some their lives, by the judicious and prompt attention of the Park policemen, every one of whom is a graduate of the society.

"There was a time," Capt. Collins wrote, "when to see a Park policeman attempt to relieve temporarily a sick or injured person properly would have caused some surprise, but recently it is rather expected, and a case unskillfully handled is unheard of. Many persons who have attempted suicide in the Park," he says, "have been attended by our officers, and through their skilled assistance have been preserved to become better citizens. I believe that all policemen, during their probationary service, should be required to attend a course of the society's lectures, and pass an examination in the same."

STRUCK A HORSE WHILE BOB-SLEDDING

Miss Eva Petty Was Dangerously Injured—Others Were Badly Bruised.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Feb. 20.—Miss Eva Petty of Port Jefferson was supposed to have been fatally hurt while coasting Tuesday evening, but she has rallied and the doctors have some hopes of her recovery. No bones were broken, but she received frightful wounds about the head.

Three young ladies and four young men were coasting on the highway between Echo and Port Jefferson. Torches illuminated the entire distance except a small space at the foot of the incline. It was at this point that the accident occurred.

Going down the hill on a bob sled at great speed, with Edward Skidmore steering, the party saw a horse approaching. The sled was thrown to the right and the horse shied in the same direction. In an instant horse and people were together. The horse, in getting on its feet, stepped on Miss Petty's face. Her sister, Jennie, was badly cut about the head and is suffering from a sprained ankle. Daniel Terrell had his head cut open, and Sylvester Tuthill was terribly bruised. The others all received some injuries.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

First Secretary of Legation in Japan—Joseph R. Herod of Indiana.

Secretary of Legation in Brazil—William Crichton of West Virginia.

United States Consuls—Fred Ellison of Indiana, at Belize, British Honduras; Julio Harmony of New-York, at Corunna, Spain; William W. Masterson of Kentucky, at Aden, Arabia; Samuel W. Thorne of Pennsylvania, at Asuncion, Paraguay.

Army—First Lieut. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. William C. Neary, Third Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Navy—Lieut. Commanders Frederick W. Crocker and Robert M. Berry, to be Commanders; Lieuts. James R. Selfridge, Charles A. Adams, William H. Everett, John M. Hawley, and Thomas H. Stevens, to be Lieutenant Commanders; Lieutenants, Junior Grade—William P. White, John H. Shipley, John E. Craven, John J. Knapp, and James H. Hetherington, to be Lieutenants.

FOR A SUPERB PARKWAY

Brooklyn Commissioners Say It Would Surpass All Others.

ALONG THE BAY SHORE OF LONG ISLAND

Probable Cost of Lands and Rights $2,500,000 — Dignified and Handsome Terminus at the South End.

The Commissioners appointed by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn to determine the boundaries and make a plan of a driveway and parkway along the Long Island shore of the upper bay rendered a report yesterday stating that the probable cost of the land and riparian rights, including the land under water, to be acquired is $2,500,000.

The report is signed by John B. Woodward, Elijah R. Kennedy, George Ingram, William Brown, John Condon, Solomon W. Johnson, and Simeon B. Chittenden, who make a comprehensive review of the whole project.

"The land in question," they say in their report, "will cost nearly or quite half the expense of acquiring all the property embraced in our plan, but we feel that, unless the land under water is to be taken, the entire project might better be abandoned.

"What is the main element of attractiveness to the long popular shore road? It is the view. The buildings and monuments of New-York, over and beyond Governors Island, the graceful outlines of the bridge, the suggestive distances up the Hudson, the Palisades, the cities, and the long reach of the Jersey shore, the wooded hills of Staten Island, the broad expanse of the lower bay and the Navesink Highlands beyond, the ocean, the ever-varying scenes of activity on the water, pleasure craft of all sorts; local, national, and international contests of oar and sail; great ships carrying forth the products of our entire land or returning laden from foreign ports, processions of stately steamships, mighty navies, flying the Stars and Stripes or the flags of friendly nations—these make up a superb panorama, far excelling the outlook from any park or point of observation contiguous to any great city in the world.

"No one would dare suggest destroying or marring the Riverside Drive of New-York, yet here is a parkway with prospects incomparably more magnificent than those of the Riverside Drive, but which will, inevitably be destroyed if this wide strip of land under water remains the property of private owners.

"What would they do with it except use it for oil works, warehouses, grain elevators, sugar refineries, and other factories such as line the rest of the water front of Brooklyn?

"We do not propose to prevent access to navigable water to that part of the city lying back of the parkway, but, obedient to the statute, we have designated 'upon the plan the location of such piers, wharves, or docks' as will accommodate the neighborhood. They will not interfere with the view from the parkway, and in time they will produce considerable revenue for the city.

"We are advised," the Commissioners continue, "that for considerable distances it will cost no more to fill up the land under water than to take land on the east side of the existing road, with the resultant damages to buildings and lots. Therefore, from the northern end of the parkway to Eighty-ninth Street the eastern boundary is, much of the way, substantially the same as that of the present road.

"South of Eighty-ninth Street different conditions exist. From here to Fort Hamilton the ridge is so high that filling up the water sides would be much more expensive than buying sufficient land on the east side of the road, and would be tedious and unsightly.

"We have, as far as seemed practicable, avoided disturbing the beautiful private grounds along the shore road, alterations of the eastern boundary having been made only to obtain graceful contours in lieu of lines that have been established partly by accident and partly by strictly utilitarian considerations.

"A parkway along the top of the bluff and another close to the water—the two connected by roads and paths—may be made to surpass in beauty all city parkways of which we have any knowledge. At the south end we have provided a dignified and handsome terminus. Carriages must have room to stand and to swing round for the return drive; wheelmen and equestrians must have places to dismount and rest, and the masses of people who have been brought here by surface and elevated railroads and by boats must have an ample concourse where they may find shelter and seats.

"The ground included in our plan will enable all these requirements to be supplied."

The Commissioners say that they are aware that opposition to their plan has already appeared, but they say that when everything is taken into consideration the parkway will be found to be an excellent investment for the city.

FORTIFICATIONS OF NARRAGANSETT BAY

The Government Said to be Negotiating for Additional Lands.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 20.—As a part of the plan for the extensive fortifications of Narragansett Bay, the Government is about to purchase land at the south end of Conanicut Island, there to establish torpedo casements. Officials have recently been here looking over the ground, which is directly across from Fort Adams. The latter, in conjunction with the proposed fortifications, would make the entrance to Narragansett Bay well-nigh impossible to a hostile fleet.

Capt. W. H. Bixley, United States Engineer, has charge of the plans, but declines to give them out at present. The Government owns the land where old Fort Dumpling stands, but it is understood that property of Isaac Clothier, B. H. Shoemaker, or the Whartons of Philadelphia is desired. All three plots have villas upon them. There are now torpedo casements at Fort Adams and Dutch Island. At the latter place are also mortar batteries.

Rewards for Dog Poisoners.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Feb. 20.—A number of valuable dogs, owned by residents in this and other places along the line of the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad, have been poisoned.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has offered a reward of $25 for information that will lead to the arrest of the poisoners. Harry Doll Park, manager of the Brooklyn Star Theatre, offers a reward of $100. Royal, a valuable St. Bernard, owned by him, was found dead a few mornings ago.

She Found a Baby.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wolf live at 89½ Napoleon Street. They are childless. This afternoon Mrs. Wolf found a four-weeks-old boy on Market Street, near Halsey, and notified the police that she would keep the child if he was not claimed by his parents.

A MASS MEETING OF TEACHERS

Mayor Schieren's Reorganization Bill Will Be Denounced—Views of Principal John H. Haaren.

Mayor Schieren's bill for the reorganization of the Brooklyn Board of Education, which was suggested, in the main, by his Advisory Committee, and which is now before the Legislature, is bitterly and unitedly opposed by the Principals and teachers of the Brooklyn public schools.

The teachers intend to call a mass meeting next week, when the bill will be denounced and the members of the Legislature asked to vote against it. The Public School Teachers' Association will also agitate for the defeat of the bill.

John H. Haaren, Principal of Public School No. 10, in Seventeenth Street, near Seventh Avenue, and President of the Teachers' Association, yesterday expressed himself as follows:

"The changes in the revised bill appear to have been made only to turn aside the opposition of the Principals. It seems to have been assumed that so long as the tenure of office of the Principals was made more secure than in the original bill, they would be satisfied and would not care what became of the teachers under their direction.

"The change is an insult to the entire body of men engaged in the schools. The Principals have no fear for their positions. They are conscious that they have done their duty. The bill proposes to do away with many of the features of our system which are its very excellences, and to make the schools a machine—I care not whether it be educational or otherwise—instead of a system guided, directed, and adapted to various needs and various circumstances.

"It has not been charged that our schools were defective, and it must not be forgotten that the primary reason for the appointment of the Mayor's Advisory Committee was to ascertain wherein our system is defective.

"It is charged that the organization of the department is unscientific, being but a village system. Whatever this may mean, I do not know. I do know, however, that the schools have been kept close to the people, and that the board has always endeavored to ascertain and minister to the needs of the people. If this is a characteristic of the village system, let us keep it, even though it be unscientific.

"The proposed law is indefinite. It proposes to have a committee of nine, five of whom would be a majority, and this majority is to decide on the dismissal of a teacher, taking away the certificate or diploma, and throwing the teacher on the world. You cannot do this in any other system of government. It would work to discourage the teachers.

"As to control of the schools, our present Superintendent has all the real control that is necessary. It is said we cannot get rid of incompetent teachers, but, though it is difficult at times, Principals often do it. In order that a teacher may get a permanent place a certificate must be obtained to show ability, and the Principal marks the excellence of the teachers. I want it to be made difficult for a teacher to get a permanent place, and then difficult to remove that teacher.

"If the Mayor really wants to improve the educational system of Brooklyn," concluded Mr. Haaren, "let him appoint thirty common-sense business men, not educational specialists, as members of the Board of Education. That would be welcomed by the teachers."

DEATH AT THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Clerk Osgood Stricken with Apoplexy While at His Desk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Henry C. Osgood of New-York, Chief Clerk to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, was stricken with apoplexy a few minutes before noon to-day while at his desk and died shortly after 2 P. M. without being removed from the building.

Mr. Osgood reported for duty as usual this morning and was apparently in good health. Just before noon he entered the room of the stenographer and drank a glass of water, remarking at the time that he had a bilious attack. Mr. Osgood then walked into the room of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell and sat on a lounge, saying that he felt very ill. Gen. Maxwell sent for medical assistance and for the stricken man's wife, who was with him when he died.

Mr. Osgood leaves three young sons, all of whom are attending school in Washington. He was a great grandson of Samuel Osgood, who was Postmaster General under President Washington. He was from Lockport, N. Y., and was Assistant Postmaster there under President Cleveland's first Administration. He was also Assessor of that city and held other positions of honor and trust. When Gen. Maxwell was made Fourth Assistant Postmaster General he recommended to the Postmaster General the appointment of Mr. Osgood as the Chief Clerk of his bureau, and the appointment was made. Mr. Osgood was about forty-five years of age.

A TEST CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

New-York's Interest Claim to be Pressed by Attorney General Hancock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—T. E. Hancock, Attorney General for the State of New-York, was at the Department of Justice to-day making arrangements to appear for the State in the Supreme Court during the next few weeks, when a case involving $91,000 will come up on appeal from the United States Court of Claims.

When President Lincoln, in 1861, called on the States for money to equip troops, New-York State, among others, through her Legislature, responded by voting large sums of money. To raise the cash, New-York State issued State bonds, and paid the interest on them. Subsequently, the United States paid the principal of all moneys thus borrowed from the States, but as the general law does not permit the United States to pay interest except on her own bonds, interest to the amount of $91,000, which had been paid by New-York before the United States returned the money loaned, was not paid.

Suit was entered by the State in the United States Court of Claims, and judgment for that amount rendered. An appeal was taken to the United States on the ground that it was against public policy for the United States to pay interest. By common consent the decision in this case will be accepted as a precedent in adjusting the claims of other States similarly situated.

Prudent Mrs. Julia Shay.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Julia Shay, for many years a servant for Capt. Lewis Davis of this place, sought admittance to the Suffolk County Almshouse at Yaphank yesterday.

Keeper Baker noticed that she clung to a small handbag, which, he found later, contained $580 in bills. He says now that Mrs. Shay will have to pay her board or leave. She owns a small house at Coram, and once went there to live, but she left the place in a few days, saying housekeeping was too expensive. Whenever she sees the Tax Collector she runs away. Once she climbed into a hogshead to escape him. She is about fifty years old.

SEVEN FRENZIED WOMEN

They Make a Lively Scene in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ASSAIL THE JUDGE AND PROSECUTOR

Would Also Assault a Defendant Who Had Been Tried for Murder—Fight and Scratch and Act Like Maniacs.

Justice Ingraham, presiding in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, had what was probably the most remarkable experience of his life.

Sitting on the judicial bench, in a courtroom crowded to the doors, he was assailed by seven furious women with all the terms of reproach and opprobium that the English language is capable of. The women, a mother and six daughters, shrieked at the tops of their voices, and finally became so hysterical that one of them fainted.

The Justice tried to stem the storm. He pounded vociferously with his gavel, and commanded the court attendants in his loudest tones to restore order, but he succeeded so poorly in quieting the hubbub that he was compelled in the end to withdraw from the bench to his private chambers, leaving the women in possession of the courtroom.

It was the most remarkable scene ever witnessed in a New-York court of justice. The maddened women were the widow and daughters of Philip Schleheim, who was killed during a quarrel with Charles Simon on May 9, 1893. Simon was placed on trial yesterday before Justice Ingraham, charged with manslaughter in the second degree, and the widow and her daughters occupied front seats in the courtroom, to witness the punishment of the man upon whom they looked as the murderer of Schleheim.

The women were all robed in deep black, and, as they sat there in a row, their faces pale with agitation, their eyes sparkling with hatred and anger of the man at the bar, they made a very uncomfortable picture, and some of the old-timers about the courtroom were not surprised when trouble came.

During the progress of the trial the women were quiet enough, though their excitement was evident. When, however, the jury brought in a verdict acquitting Simon, the storm broke loose, and for nearly a quarter of an hour there was pandemonium. The court attendants seemed paralyzed and helpless, the anger of the women sweeping everything aside.

They were particularly enraged against Justice Ingraham, because the Justice in his charge to the jurors had particularly ordered them to acquit, because there was no evidence to establish the crime charged. But Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who prosecuted, also came in for a wild attack. One of the daughters going close up to Mr. McIntyre, where that unfortunate official stood speechless and dumfounded, shook her fist in his face, and cried:

"You are a scoundrel! You have sold yourself to the man who killed my father! You are in league with the murderer! You are a murderer yourself, and God will curse you!"

Then, when the Justice had fled and Mr. McIntyre was unable to reply, the women, led by their mother, turned on the prisoner, and for a time it looked as if Simon would be torn to pieces. The Deputy Sheriffs and court attendants gathered about him, fighting off the mad women, who bit and scratched and acted like maniacs. Mrs. Schleheim, realizing finally that she could not get her hands on her intended victim, jumped on a chair, and, pointing at him over the heads of the men who surrounded him, she exclaimed, with a dramatic gesture:

"That man took my husband's life! As there is a God in Heaven I will take his!"

At this point, when the uproar was at its worst, the court attendants flying from one to the other of the women in a vain attempt to make them keep quiet; the spectators, standing on chairs and benches and desks, and shouting out advice to the panic-stricken attachés of the court, several policemen trying to force their way in from the outside through the crowd, and the din and confusion being almost deafening, one of the daughters suddenly threw up her hands, and, with a wild scream, fell headlong in a swoon to the floor.

One of her sisters went down on her knees beside her, sobbing violently, chafing the fainting girl's hands and face, and emitting shriek after shriek, that rang out through the big Court House.

But worse was still to come. Baffled in their attempt to get at the trembling Simon, who looked as if he had just been sentenced to the electric chair, instead of having been declared a free and innocent man, Mrs. Schleheim and four of her daughters suddenly swooped down on three young women who had occupied seats well back in the courtroom. They were the daughters of the prisoner, and as the vengeful widow bore down on them she cried:

"Curse you, if I can't kill the murderer I will kill his brood. There's no justice in this court, but we will be our own court."

The Simon girls were at first taken aback by the unexpectedness of the attack. But they made a lively defense against their four assailants, and for some moments there was fierce hair pulling, scratching, and shrieking. Then some of the spectators came to the rescue of the three girls, and the Schleheims, still yelling and inveighing, were pushed aside.

The court attendants in the meantime had collected their senses, and, with the aid of some Deputy Sheriffs and a couple of policemen, they bundled the Schleheim women out of the courtroom and out of the building by one door and the Simon girls by another. The widow and her offspring protested and fought every inch of the way, but the court people were in earnest, and used force when necessary.

The Schleheim girl who had fainted was revived by means of liberal applications of cold water, and with the sister who attended her, she, too, was escorted outside, though with more gentleness than the others.

Simon, after first waiting long enough to make sure that the coast was clear, went out by a back door, wearing a look as if he expected to be stabbed to death at any moment.

The trouble which resulted in Simon's arrest and trial occurred at Forty-first Street and Tenth Avenue. Simon is a harnessmaker and Schleheim was a butcher. The men had been drinking and became involved in a fight, during which Simon struck Schleheim on the head. The butcher fell to the sidewalk, fracturing his skull on the curb, and died shortly afterward.

New-Jersey Knights of Pythias.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias convened here to-day. Grand Chancellor G. T. Cranmer presided, George E. Pierson, Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, reported the total membership in this State to be 12,622. The total amount paid for relief during the year was $30,530.51. The total number of lodges in the State is 141.

TWO DIVORCES IN FIVE MINUTES

A Woman Who Had Married, Thinking Her First Husband Dead, the Plaintiff—A Romance Back of It All.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—A woman living in this city was granted two divorces in about five minutes by Justice Vann this week.

Miss Ida F. Ten Eyck of Sodus Centre, Wayne County, was married in 1874 to Albert M. Howell. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stryker, now President of Hamilton College, but then a minister in Sodus Centre.

Mr. and Mrs. Howell lived near Williamson for more than a year, during which time a son was born to them. Then Mr. Howell left home suddenly, taking with him the child. He finally settled in Salix, Woodbury County, Iowa, and married.

The young son grew to regard his father's second wife as his mother, and did not until October, 1893, know the truth. But through accident, in running through a bundle of papers in a chest owned by his father, he found a photograph of his mother, a lot of old documents, including the original marriage certificate, and a family Bible in which was written in the bold hand of the Rev. Dr. Stryker a record of his birth.

With this information the young man went to his father, and he admitted to the boy the facts in the case. The boy at once decided to return to his mother, and the father gave him sufficient money to take him to Sodus Centre.

The son reached Sodus Centre in November, 1893, and found that his mother had left that village. From friends he gleaned the information that she was residing in Syracuse. After considerable trouble he found an old friend of his mother's, who informed him that she was now Mrs. Sylvester Owen, and was living at 224 West Onondaga Street. Upon reaching Syracuse the son found this to be a fact. She was married Jan. 21, 1886, by the Rev. Mr. Jones.

The son, whom the mother had long ago ceased to regard as alive, told all of his past life, and how his father married again. The mother said she had married Mr. Owen, supposing her first husband dead.

Mrs. Owen applied at once for a divorce from both Howell and Owen. A referee was appointed to take testimony, and, on his recommendation, decrees were signed. The son will continue to live with his mother.

THE LAST WEDNESDAY COTILLION

SOUTHERNERS HAVE AN ENJOYABLE DANCE AT SHERRY'S.

Arthur Skelton Wily of Virginia and Miss Baylissa Myles of Louisiana the Leaders.

The Wednesday Cotillion gave its last ball for this season in the large ballroom at Sherry's last night. Like the other balls given by this fashionable association, it proved to be a most charming affair. Most of the prominent Southern families resident in this city were represented.

The cotillion began about 1 o'clock, and was led by Arthur Skelton Wily of Richmond, Va., with Miss Baylissa Myles of New-Orleans. Mr. Wily has led the cotillion in Richmond for a number of years.

The guests were received by the following patronesses in the Pink Room, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and growing palms: Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Loyall Farragut, Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, and Mrs. Samauel Spencer.

Among those present were Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Miss Winnie Davis, Gen. Beverly Robertson, Admiral and Mrs. Erben, Miss Erben, Miss Alice Carter of Virginia, Lieut. Andrew Long, United States Navy; Miss Butler of South Carolina, ex-Gov. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Lieut. M. C. Butler, United States Army; Col. John R. Abney, Col. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Heth Lorton, George Gordon Battle, Mr. and Mrs. Loyall Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, George H. Sullivan, W. de H. Washington, Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk, Lieut. J. A. Bell, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Col. George B. Agnew, Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Elwood May.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Harvie Dew, W. Hunt Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Edwin A. S. Lewis, Lieut. J. A. Bell, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fearons, John H. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Benjamin, J. Richards Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lyman, Dr. and Mrs. John Blake White, Mr. and Mrs. George William Maslin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Herbert Noble, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Pickrell, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Toby, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, Dr. C. C. Lee, Lieut. Andrew T. Lory, United States Navy; A. B. de Guerville, Guy Van Amringe, John S. Hill, Richard Collins, John Howe, Jr., Dr. H. E. Stafford, Arthur L. Daremus, James L. Laidlow, Trevelyan Townsend, George W. Shaw, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. D. B. Safford, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Quintard, John T. Beckett, I. P. Grace, P. Hildreth, W. B. Crowell, John Means Thompson, Mrs. Charles Jones, Robert Le Lewis, William O. Rogers, Jr., Lieut. Trenton, United States Army.

Dr. Russell Bellamy, Louis D. de Saussure, Harry C. Adams, William Alexander Evans, Dr. L. C. Adamson, Frank E. Denton, Addison Allen, W. Laird Goldsborough, Charles C. Bull, Gano S. Dunn, James L. Johnson, Henry A. Wise, William E. Billings, William Bayard Blackwell, Walter Jones Hewlett, E. A. De Brinckerhoff, Willis Dowd, C. C. Benedict, E. P. Casey, Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Dr. John Freeland, W. Frank Cannon, Victor H. Newton, Edward De Forrest Simmons, William E. Hardt, Henry Pierson Johnes, H. M. Clements, F. C. Johnson, Edward C. Parrish, A. W. P. Seaman, Richard B. Lyon, Henry W. Shaw, Julian Thornley, Joseph L. Laidlaw, Andrew Theodore Long, Robert E. Lewis, Dr. Fielding Lewis Taylor, Julian De S. Trenholm, Dr. J. P. Thornley, Waddy Thompson, George Bolling Lee, Alexander B. Macbeth, Charles King Morrison, Edward T. McLaughlin, Christopher Woodward, Bernard Harrison, B. Peyton Legare.

The Misses Amy and Edith Kohlsaat, Jennie Gibbs, May Goldsmith, Georgina Patterson, Rose Buchannan, Alice Griffin, Louisa E. Jones, Emily Coddington, Meta Huger, Julia Metcalf, Josephine McCall, Lillie Morrison, Ruby C. Simmons, May Taylor, Alica Laidlaw, Charlotta Nicoll, Nannie Disosway Adams, Caroline B. Thompson, Margaret Townsend, Lydia H. Bell, Alice Maude Wing, Julia Coggill, May Toel, Sophie Warley, Alice and Edith Benedict, Ida Dumond, Constance Fiedler, Elinor D. Johnson, May Fitzhugh Brockenborough, Mathilda Gossler, Maude Tweles, Olga L. Gossler, Louise Geer, Lizzie Harrison, Sarah Sturgis, Annah Shaw, Olive Ross, Adele and Sadie Sturges, Emma Penlston, Lizzie Hodden, Baylissa Myles, Mary Newton, Henrietta Porter, and Miss Taft, Edith L. Black, Miss Laidlaw, Miss Slocum, Miss Lyman, Miss Burroughs, Miss Clark, Miss Hill, Miss Hobson, Miss Harvey, Mabelle Lane, Elizabeth Lane, Miss Howlett, Miss Balto, Alice Carter, Miss Stoddard, Miss Grace, Miss L. Grace, Miss Lauterbach, Miss F. Lauterbach, Miss Grace L. Jones, Miss Butler of South Carolina, and Miss Hovey of Boston.

The Wednesday Cotillion will continue these affairs next season at Sherry's. The cotillion is managed by a Board of Governors, which issues the invitations. The Board of Governors consists of Percy A. Pickrell, Heth Lorton, James L. Johnson, George H. Sullivan, and W. Ladd Goldsborough.

STATEMENT FROM GENTRY

Insane Jealousy, He Says, Caused Him to Kill Madge Yorke.

AN EVEN CHANCE FOR HIS RECOVERY

Skull Fractured and Rib Broken When He Jumped from the Hotel—Then He Fled to Fairmount Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—James B. Gentry, the murderer of Margaret Winifred Drysdale, (Madge Yorke,) who was captured here early this morning, with his skull fractured, a rib in his right side broken, and with three superficial wounds over his heart, made a deposition at the German Hospital to-day in the presence of Magistrate Milligan, his clerk, John Moffett, Miss Lida Clark, the sole witness to the shooting, and Detective Murray. Gentry said:

I was insanely jealous. I had known Madge Drysdale since August, 1893. We became friendly and were engaged to be married, and she wore my ring on her finger. She also bought me a ring, which she paid over $100 for.

I was to have met her in New-York on Sunday. Her letters had turned cold and I had wired her a number of times to let me know the cause of the sudden change, which was natural, my thinking as much of her as I did. Her telegram read: "12:03; I leave here at 10." I had journeyed all night from Boston, and was very sleepy when I got to New-York, and did not get there until 12:43.

I arrived there and did not see anything of her in the 12:43 boat. I couldn't do anything, was a complete wreck, and went to her father's house and asked if he had heard anything of her coming to him. He said no; I had better go again; there were some more trains and I might meet her. I went again, and, not seeing her, bought a round-trip ticket and took a train for Philadelphia.

In the meantime I had been drinking on being disappointed. On arriving in Philadelphia I went to the Irving House, and then to Miss Dietrich's, and heard she was next door. Went into Zeiss's; met Mr. Zeiss and asked where was Miss Yorke's room.

I had a pistol in my pocket which I had borrowed from a man named Hackett in our company. I said in my mind, I may have to shoot some Romeo in the foot. I fully expected to find a man in her room, a little blonde fellow. I went up stairs and walked into the room, and when I saw her, was very much delighted. I said: "Well, darling, I have come. Are you glad to see me?"

She seemed to be awfully disappointed at my appearance. She said: "Oh, why; what are you doing here?" I said: "Darling, won't you kiss me?" She said: "I will not," (as I remember.) I said: "You won't?" She replied: "No."

These seemed to be her last words, and the result followed. I was insanely jealous. I had no intention of shooting her when I left Boston. But I was so enraged, for I loved the woman.

The murderer said that his skull was fractured and a rib was broken when he jumped from Zeiss's Hotel after killing Madge Yorke. He then went through back streets to the park, where he remained in hiding Sunday night. He kept away from the roads as much as possible, for fear of being detected. Though he had money, he dared not apply anywhere for food.

Being without shelter and not having had anything to eat all day Monday and Monday night, Gentry said he resolved to kill himself. The only weapon he had was a penknife, and with this he stabbed himself several times.

He became unconscious before he had made a fatal wound, and lost the knife. When he regained the use of his senses he wandered about until overcome by exhaustion. Then he was taken into custody.

The place where Gentry was caught, Thirty-third Street and Columbia Avenue, is on the edge of Fairmount Park. He had $3.90 in his possession when

THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS

Provision Is Made for Them in the Naval Bill.

NINE TORPEDO BOATS TO BE ADDED

By a Substantial Majority the House Declares in Favor of the Further Extension of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Three battleships and nine torpedo boats will be added to the navy of the United States if the Senate accepts the Naval Appropriation bill as it was passed this afternoon by the House.

This substantial extension of the naval fleet was not expected from this Congress. The importance of economy had been urged upon the body so steadily and with so much force that it was believed a few weeks ago that, in view of the depletion of the Treasury and the importance of restricting expenditures until the receipts were in excess of current obligations, it would be wise to suspend all undertakings not absolutely necessary.

The appropriation bills all show that the disposition to retrench had made a wide and deep impression. But it has been made apparent that an impression formed earlier, an interest cultivated until it had become strong and active, was not easily to be destroyed, even by considerations of the necessity for economy. Pride in the navy, the national determination that the navy shall be maintained in a condition commensurate with our importance as a power, and the recognition of the importance of maintaining sea power if respect from other nations is to be held, have unconsciously taken possession of those who have been brought in contact with the subject, and the result is shown in the overwhelming vote by which the House decided that the Secretary of the Navy should be authorized to go on and increase the fleet.

There was naturally some objection on the Republican side to the authorization by the Democrats of ships that will cost about $12,000,000, the money to pay for which must be appropriated by the Congresses to succeed this one. The money to pay for the work on the new battleships will have to be appropriated next year and in other years, and must be added to the tables to be charged up against the Republicans. There is no doubt that the expenditures will be met, and there is little reason to believe that the Democrats of the country will base any criticisms of their opponents upon expenditures that may be necessary to carry out the authority given to-day.

In providing that the force of men in the navy may be increased 2,000, the House has given the Secretary power which he ought to have been able to exercise some tome ago. The new ships of the navy require larger crews to man them than did the vessels of the old navy. Being short-handed, the Navy Department has been obliged of late to lay up some vessels that should have remained in commission, in order to be able to draft their crews to other vessels just received from the builders and required for immediate service. With the increase allowed by the Senate, it will be possible to give all the ships full complements of men, and to supply new ships without depriving of their crews those already in commission.

When the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up by the House in Committee of the Whole, and the item for the increase of the navy was reached, Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) moved that two of the nine torpedo boats be constructed on the Mississippi River. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) moved to strike out the authorization for the three battleships. On this motion, Mr. Money, (Dem., Miss.,) referring to the statements made by Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) in his speech the other day, said Mr. Simpson was "literally gorged with misinformation." He said that no battle ships had been sunk at the battle of Yalu, and Mr. Simpson denied having made that statement.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa.,) said he wanted to protest against the sentiment expressed in some quarters regarding the American Navy. "It would satisfy some people best," he said, "if every man in that branch of the service bore on his back a tag reading: 'This man is a scamp or a scoundrel.' The gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Simpson) says the Republicans might naturally be expected to vote for the proposed increase of the navy, because they are in favor of a strong centralized Government. I don't know whether the gentleman is on the verge of secession or not. He knows. But I want to say that I am for a strong, centralized government, of which each State and every citizen shall be a royal and interested party; a government that shall be able to protect every citizen from the outside to the centre, wherever he may be."

Mr. Sayers closed the debate in behalf of his motion to strike out the item for three battle ships, and it was defeated—yeas, 43; nays, 121.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) moved that the bill be amended so as to carry an appropriation of $22,000,000, with which to pay for the proposed ships. This was lost—79 to 90—as was also a motion to insert an appropriation of $5,000,000—56 to 126.

To the paragraph providing for the contracting for and purchasing of armor and armament; Mr. Sayers offered as an amendment a proviso that no higher price should be paid for armor plate or gun steel than is paid for like articles by private parties or other Governments.

Pending this motion, Mr. Campbell, (Dem., N. Y.,) representing, as he said, the old great shipbuilding district, made a speech in favor of the passage of the bill as reported by the committee. His remarks were received with applause.

Mr. Sayers's amendment was accepted by the committee.

A new section, offered by Mr. Durborow, (Dem., Ill.,) was accepted by the committee. It directs the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the Columbus caravels to the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

Mr. Pence (Pop., Col.,) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Secretary Herbert, stating that there would be expended in the year ending June 30, 1896, upon the three battle ships authorized in the bill the sum of $513,200, and that would be upon the machinery.

The committee then rose and Mr. O'Neil reported to the Speaker that the Committee of the Whole recommended the passage of the bill, with certain amendments. The amendments were agreed to in bulk. Mr. Sayers moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the provision for the battle ships. This motion was lost—67 to 199—and the bill was then passed, without division.

NEEDS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

Important Recommendations Made by the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Commissioner of Patents John S. Seymour to-day submitted to Congress his report of the work of his bureau for the year 1894. He says that during the year 20,803 patents were granted and 1,600 trade marks registered, while 12,920 patents expired.

The total expenditures were $1,100,047. The receipts over expenditures were $87,392, and the total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States amounts to $4,360,135.

In proportion to population, more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other State. Next in order, in proportion to population, are Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Montana, Rhode Island, New-York, and Colorado.

As to foreign countries, more patents were granted to subjects of Great Britain than to those of any other country; next in order came Germany and the Dominion of Canada.

Quoting Section 4,894 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "All applications for patents shall be completed and prepared for examination within two years after the filing of the application, and in default thereof, or upon failure of the applicant to prosecute the same within two years after any action therein, of which notice shall have been given to the applicant, they shall be regarded as abandoned by the parties thereto, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that such delay was unavoidable," the Commissioner says that in some degree the practice obtains of employing this statute to sanction delays in the prosecution of cases that seem to be unwarranted. An examination of 300 of the oldest applications in the office, all of them awaiting the action of the applicants, indicates that in some cases an application wanting in merit is thus kept alive because the attorney shrinks from the responsibility of allowing it to become abandoned, and, for that reason, just before the two years from the last office action have expired, he amends for the purpose of continuing the application in being. In other cases, concerning inventions which are valuable, the delay is apparently intentional, and the same procedure is employed to delay the issue of the patent in order that the seventeen years of exclusive use under it may begin from a future date and under a more fully-developed art. In a specimen case of this kind the record of actions by the office and of responses by the applicant show that an application filed June 23, 1879, was kept alive till November, 1893, before final rejection.

It is thought that the following regulations for the conduct of proceedings in the Patent Office are within the power of the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to make, and it is proposed to enact them and to put them into effect on and after April 15, 1895:

An applicant will be considered to persist in his claim for a patent without altering his specification in case he fail to act in prosecution of the same for six months after the office action thereon, and thereupon the examiner will make a re-examination of the case.

In appealable cases in which no limit of appeal is fixed, no appeal will be entertained by any tribunal in the office unless taken within six months from the action which puts the case in condition for appeal, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that such delay was unavoidable.

In every case pending before the office more than five years, in which the record raises the presumption that there have been intentional delays in prosecution, the examiner may require the applicant to show cause why the case was not more rapidly prosecuted, and at the hearing thereon, or upon failure of the applicant to appear, the examiner will determine, under all the circumstances of the case, whether there have been intentional and unreasonable delays in prosecution, and upon finding the fact to be so, he will reject the case for that reason.

The Commissioner reiterates his former recommendation that the working force of the Patent Office be increased, and to that end that the appropriation be increased by $64,590 for the establishment of a classification division. He states that much of the litigation in regard to patents arises from the failure to make proper classification, so as to show whether the application has been anticipated in any of the 540,000 American patents or in any of the 850,000 foreign patents issued up to date. Other recommendations contained in previous reports are renewed.

TO PAY THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

A Probability that the Proposition Will Pass the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There is said to be a strong probability that the Senate will pass the bill paying sugar growers of this country the bounty on all sugar grown up to the time the new Tariff act went into effect, and on all that will be produced under the licenses authorized prior to the repeal of the McKinley act up to the time of the expiration of these licenses, July 1 next.

An amendment to this effect will be offered in the Senate to the Sundry Civil bill as a committee amendment. The vote on this question, when the matter was in committee, was a tie owing to the absence of Mr. Cullom. For that reason it was not made a part of the bill, but the omission was made with the understanding that an amendment should be reported in accordance with the views of Mr. Cullom, and that the amendment should have all the force as if originally reported by the committee as a part of the bill.

Mr. Allison is now engaged in drawing up this amendment. It will carry an appropriation of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, and will give the bounty of 2 cents a pound on all sugar produced up to Aug. 28 and eight-tenths of a cent a pound on all sugar made under licenses that were granted prior to the repeal of the bounty law. This is done on the ground that the bounty is equitably due for the reason that there is an implied contract on the part of the Government to meet the obligations it incurred when it issued the licenses, and for the further reason that the repeal of the McKinley law cannot abrogate the licenses issued until the expiration of the period for which they were designated to run. The amendment will be drawn so as to carefully guard both the rights of domestic sugar growers and the Government. Undoubtedly there will be a fight against it, but the Republicans favor it, and as it is also indorsed by the Populists, it will be seen that it will have a neat majority, not overlooking the fact that the two Louisiana Senators, and, possibly, one or two other Democrats, will vote for it. The House is likely to very strongly oppose the proposition.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Mr. McCreary Objects to Granting Any More Subsidies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.,) reported to the House to-day the result of the conference upon the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill—an agreement upon all the items save the appropriation for the Hawaiian cable. He moved that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment.

Mr. McCreary said that if the Government was to construct this cable, then it must build cables to Samoa, to Japan, to China, and to other places, and if it built submarine cables, then it must build railroads and operate them. Such a policy could never meet his approval. Subsidies had been granted by Republican Congresses and Administrations to ships on the sea, and now it was proposed to extend subsidies under the sea. Mr. McCreary said that our relations with Hawaii had already been expensive. The reciprocity treaty of 1876, giving Hawaiian sugar and rice free entry into the United States, had cost us $55,000,000. "We have the commerce of the islands," he said. "What do we need of this cable?" He was in favor of the cable, but he wanted it built as other submarine cables had been constructed—by private enterprise. A company of wealthy gentlemen stood ready to lay the cable, not only to Hawaii, but on to China, as soon as Congress would incorporate it. There was no emergency for the proposed cable, there was no commerce demanding it, and he hoped the House would vote to insist upon its disagreement to the Senate's action.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) called the attention of Mr. McCreary to the fact that no port in the world had entered and cleared in the past year so much American tonnage as Honolulu.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment. He said the question was not a political one. Neither Republicans nor Democrats were responsible for the amendment, nor could take the credit for it. Mr. Hitt said there would be no profit in a cable between the United States and Hawaii, and that if it was to be constructed it would have to be by the Government. Without disposing of the question, the House adjourned.

A PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

Congressional Power of Pardon Should Be Carefully Exercised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President returned to the House to-day, without his approval, the bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Eckert of New-Philadelphia, Ohio, late a private in Company B, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to grant him an honorable discharge. After reciting the record facts in the case, the President says:

It seems to me that the provisions of this bill amount to a legislative reversal of the judgment of a regularly-constituted court and a legislative pardon of the offense of which this soldier was convicted. If this doubtful authority is to be exercised by Congress it should be done in such a manner as not to restore a man properly convicted and sentenced as a deserter, without even the allegation of injustice, to the rights of pay, allowances, and pension belonging to those who faithfully and honorably served in the military service of their country according to the terms of their enlistments.

The President has approved the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a life-saving station at or near City Point, Boston Harbor, Mass.

This is the bill introduced by Representative M. J. McEttrick of Boston, and it marks a new departure in the Life-Saving Service, inasmuch as the kind of craft which this station is intended to benefit consists chiefly of sailing boats, small pleasure yachts, and other undocumented vessels. The chief of the Life-Saving Service gave the bill his entire approval.

"THE SEWER BOND BILL."

A Probability that It Has Been Killed for This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There is much interest in a bill now before the Senate, which its friends persist in calling "the sewer bond bill," although this term is decidedly misleading. It provides for the issue of District bonds to the extent of $7,500,000 for the extension of the street and sewer system of the District. Fully one-half of this amount is designed to be used in the extension of suburban streets, but this important point is subordinated as much as possible, while the sewer proposition is emphasized.

The opponents of the measure say that it is desirable that the needs of the city in regard to sewers and street extensions should be considered before the interests of suburban syndicates are taken into account. When this bill was first presented, it called for the expenditure of a large sum of money by the District Commissioners without proper restrictions. Under its provisions the Commissioners would have been able to plant the money where they saw fit. This met with such opposition that it was amended, much to the vexation of speculators, who hoped that Congress would not obstruct such a plan for spending millions.

Mr. Harris to-day endeavored to secure unanimous consent for an evening session of the Senate to-morrow to consider the bill, but Senators Allen and Pettigrew objected, and the proposition failed. Although the bill is supported by a strong lobby, it is not believed that it will be again brought up at this session.

MIGHT MEAN MUCH OR LITTLE.

Reported Remark of the President Referring to an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—A Washington evening paper says:

Three Representatives-elect to the next Congress, Messrs. Smith of Grand Rapids, Corliss of Detroit, and Towne of Duluth, who have been spending some days in Washington, called on President Cleveland this morning to pay their respects before returning to their homes.

After chatting pleasantly with them for a while about the new duties they would soon be called upon to perform, Mr. Cleveland asked them abruptly how they would like to be called back here to enter upon those duties about the 15th of March. The question was asked in a significant tone.

The young members-elect replied that they were in no hurry to begin work, and that he need not call an extra session on their account. They were perfectly willing, they said, to wait until December.

To this the President replied that conditions and not personal considerations must determine the time of their meeting.

He did not say directly, however, that he intended to call an extra session.

Lighthouse on the Jersey Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Laudenslager of New-Jersey introduced in the House to-day a bill appropriating $20,000 for a lighthouse and fog signal station at or near Big Oyster Bed Shoal, New-Jersey.

Wants Diamonds to Pay Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Van Voorhis of New-York introduced in the House to-day a bill to amend the tariff law by striking diamonds from the free list.

"CUE" O'DONNELL WANTED HIS DAUGHTER

But Her Grandmother Kept Her from the ex-Convict.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 20.—William O'Donnell was sent to State prison some years ago for seven years for burglary. His wife got a divorce, and subsequently married a man named Golden. Her ten-year-old daughter, Gertrude, took his name. Mrs. Golden died two years ago, and Golden surrendered the child to its maternal grandmother, Mrs. Dimmick of 298 Johnson Avenue.

O'Donnell and a woman said to be his sister, Mrs. Anna Garrick, called at School No. 13, in the Lafayette District, this morning, and asked to see Gertrude Golden.

Neither of them knew the child, and Miss Nevin, the teacher, pointed her out to them. O'Donnell took the child in his arms and was about to carry her away.

She screamed, and Miss Nevin compelled O'Donnell to release her. He said he was the girl's father, and wanted her to go home with him. The child refused, and Miss Nevin sent for Mrs. Dimmick, who started for her home with the little one, but O'Donnell and Mrs. Garrick followed and attempted to wrest the child from her by force.

Several persons interfered, and when the facts were explained, a gentleman told O'Donnell that if he persisted in his attempt to steal the child he would be arrested. O'Donnell and Mrs. Garrick then hurried away, and Mrs. Dimmick took her grandchild home.

O'Donnell and Mrs. Garrick are said to live somewhere in Thirteenth Street, and the police are now looking for them. O'Donnell is an expert billiard player, and is known as "Cue."

Women Servants in the Fire Drill.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The utility of the fire drill to women servants as well as to men in large establishments was forcibly instanced at a slight fire in the Girard House on Saturday. As soon as the flames were discovered, the girls, who had been carefully drilled for such emergencies, went intelligently to work, and by the time the Fire Department arrived had extinguished the fire, with little loss to the establishment and without unnecessarily alarming the guests.

BILLS TO IMPROVE ROADS

The Wildes Measure Defeated in the New-Jersey Assembly.

THE STORRS BILL PASSED, HOWEVER

Elective Judiciary Bill Amended So as to Make Salaries Larger—Counties to be Combined in Districts.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Mr. Wildes's Road bill came up in the House of Assembly to-day for final passage. The bill limits the amount of the appropriation for road improvements to $100,000, the amount the State is to pay being 40 per cent., the county 25, the township 25, and the abutting owners 10 per cent.

Several remonstrances were received from citizens of Hudson and Monmouth Counties.

Mr. Wildes made an elaborate speech in favor of his measure. Mr. Storrs of Essex opposed the bill as being not in the true interests of road building. The latter has a similar bill before the House which provides that the State assessment shall be only 33 per cent. and the county involved 56 per cent., the rest to be paid by the abutting owners.

The Wildes bill was lost by a vote of 15 to 30. The Storrs bill was then taken up and discussed at great length. It was finally passed by a vote of 40 to 10.

The Elective Judiciary bill has been amended again in the Senate, the purpose being to make the salaries of the Judges in the small counties more satisfactory. To accomplish this, and yet not oppress the taxpayers, Atlantic and Ocean Counties were combined into one district, the salary to be $3,000; Gloucester and Salem were similarly combined, as were also Cumberland and Cape May, Hunterdon and Somerset, and Sussex and Warren, but in all the latter districts the salary was fixed at $4,000. A similar salary will be paid to the Judges in Monmouth, Union, Bergen, Burlington, Morris, and Middlesex Counties. The salary of the Camden Judge will be $5,000. In Passaic the salary will be $5,000, and in Essex and Hudson $7,000.

This bill, as well as the one to abolish the fees of orphans' courts, was made a special order for next Monday night.

Bills were introduced in the Senate as follows:

By Mr. Rogers—Terminating the terms of all county collectors in first and second class counties March 15, 1895, and providing for the appointment of collectors by the Boards of Freeholders for terms of three years.

By Mr. Daly—Allowing the President of the State Board of Medical Examiners to grant a temporary license to any reputable physician until the next regular examination.

Bills were passed as follows:

Providing that the township elections in Camden, Mercer, and Passaic Counties be held on the second Tuesday in March; prohibiting the holding of any election in the barroom of any hotel where liquors are sold; enabling Hoboken to construct water works and issue $500,000 bonds.

The Senate then adjourned until next Monday night.

The bill fixing ten hours as a day's work for motormen on electric cars, was defeated in the House.

Mr. Stafford introduced a bill repealing the State Inheritance Tax act.

A circular letter from the State Liquor Dealers' League was laid on the desks of the legislators to-day. The liquor men appeal for the defeat of the Borough Local Option bills, and argue against the principle of such legislation.

The question of building a State reformatory or enlarging the State prison has been left to a special committee of three, who will report next week.

Mr. Fleming, in the House, introduced a bill providing that any public school may adopt military instruction and secure a member of the National Guard as instructor.

Gov. Werts has signed the Naval Reserve bill.

Dispersed by One Roundsman.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 20.—The driver of a transfer car on the Long Island City Branch of the Brooklyn City Road, which runs from the station in Greenpoint to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, in this city, missed a switch to-day, and started down the Steinway Company's tracks, intending to pull off at the end and reach his own track. James Desmond, a Steinway Railroad starter, grabbed the horse by the head, and refused to permit the car to proceed, claiming that he had been instructed not to allow the Brooklyn City cars to run on the Steinway track.

Roundsman Wheeler started to take Desmond to the Second Precinct Police Station. When a block away, he saw a crowd attacking the non-union Brooklyn City driver, and, handing his prisoner over to another policeman, he returned to the car in time to see the non-union man make a sweep with his car hook that cleared a space around him. Roundsman Wheeler followed this up with a few blows, and the crowd dispersed. Starter Desmond was released on $500 bonds.

A Big Meteor Falls Into the Sea.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The fall of a meteor, followed by a series of brilliant electrical phenomena, during a terrific storm at midnight was among the novel experiences witnessed by the crew of the steamship Rock Light, Capt. Collier, which left Rotterdam Jan. 22 for Philadelphia. At 11:45 o'clock, on the night of Feb. 1, when in latitude 44 degrees and longitude 43 degrees, during a terrific squall, a blinding flash of light lit up the waters with almost noonday brightness. A second or two later a hiss and roar, as if a whole powder magazine had blown up, rent the air, as a large meteor plunged hissing into the water but a few rods to the south of the ship. As it buried itself in the sea a cloud of steam shot up far above the topmasts. The force of the blow was so great that the concussion produced on the ship threw many of the crew off their feet.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. R. B., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable Protestant woman or take care of elderly lady or do plain sewing; city or country; best city reference. C. L., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would assist at parlor work; best city reference from last place. Call, for two days, at 227 East 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, at 115 West 53d St., care Mrs. Noble.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, willing girl as chambermaid and wait on lady; good sewer; best city reference. C. B. H., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl, chamberwork and fine washing; good references. M. W., 101 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city references. A. H., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best references. 218 East 65th St., Dolan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant; wait on a lady or grown children; plain sewing. Present employer's, 341 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Good plain sewer; or assist with children; good city references; disengaged after 25th. English, 999 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Reference from last place. Waitress, Box S, 254 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl; can be seen at present employer's, 50 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch girl as chambermaid. 167 East 37th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By two respectable girls to live together as chambermaid and waitress, and cook; to assist with coarse washing; best city reference; country preferred. D. M., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with some other work; country preferred; state particulars. Address, by letter, M. Goerlitz, 352 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress and to wait on young ladies; good reference. 244 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with waiting; good city references. 326 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid and waitress. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 20 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Answer, by mail, 20 West 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; satisfactory references; American family preferred; no cards answered. 221 East 40th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By experienced young English lady from London as companion or companion-governess; advanced English; fluent French, (Paris,) German, music, (performer,) drawing, (certificate South Kensington,) painting, and sketching, (oils and water colors;) exhibitor at Dudley Gallery; excellent testimonials. Alpha, Box 218 Times.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged German as cook and laundress in small American private family; city reference. 249 East 56th St., third floor, care of Imbach.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook in private family; understands all soups, pastries, and desserts; bread; moderate wages; last employer can be seen. 38 East 23d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; thorough in all good cooking; best reference. 27 State St., Brooklyn, three flights, back.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches; French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By French young woman; can get up lunch and dinner parties equal to chef; wages, $30; best city reference. M., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as private family cook; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference. A. C., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook and baker in private family; will do coarse washing; best city reference. A. D., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Together or separate. Call, Thursday and Friday, 2 to 3:30 P. M., present employer's 279 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, fish, all meats, game, and desserts; good baker; city or country. 209 East 28th St.

COOK.—As first-class family cook; understands American, German, and Jewish cooking; two years' reference from last lady, who can be seen. 226 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; can serve dinners and luncheons; plain and fancy in all its branches; city reference. C., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; can do all kinds of patisserie cooking; also dinner parties; wages, $30; city reference. E., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By neat, competent woman; good cook and baker; or housekeeper; city or country; personal references. 320 West 49th St., Helbig's bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of her duties; makes fine soups, meats, pastry, desserts; highest references. Sophie, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook in small private family; best city references; lady can be seen if required. Call, two days, at 319 East 32d St., top floor, front.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; understands French and English cooking in all branches; best city reference from last place. H. L., Box 109 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together; one as cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 176 West 95th St., Durfee's bell.

COOK.—By English cook; private family; thoroughly understands her business, all branches; home preferred to high wages; good references. 206 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook, thoroughly understanding all its branches; best city references; last employer can be seen. 876 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook and laundress; short distance in country; good reference. M. F., Box 112 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to plain washing; best city reference. 310 West 49th St., Bell 1, east side.

COOK.—By a Swedish professional cook; will go out to cook dinner by the day, week, or month; first-class reference. 381 4th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By German girl as cook; good reference from last place and from her pastor. 164 West 24th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to assist with plain washing; city or country; good references. 355 West 47th St., Cox's bell.

COOK.—First-class; excellent reference from her last place; understands all kinds family cooking; city or country. 207 West 54th St.

COOK.—By very competent cook, with good reference; city or country; no washing. 404 East 72d St.; ring Pollard's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city references. 227 East 70th St.; ring Rielly's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook in private family; has first-class city references. 313 West 42d St.; ring Dufpe's bell.

COOK.—By a German woman; good plain cook; private family; willing, obliging; city references. 20 East 77th St., basement.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; four years' city references. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman by day or week. Calaman, 47 West 66th St., two flights; third floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in small private family; best reference; no cards. 406 East 54th St., second floor.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as plain cook; good reference. M. W., 142 West 55th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to work by day or week on washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference; employer seen. Mary Allen, 157 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By trustworthy Protestant woman to go out housecleaning or washing and ironing; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By Protestant woman to go out by the day or week; good laundress; assist with other work; good reference. M. L., 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; is a good laundress; or would take work home; good reference. 27 State St., Brooklyn, three flights, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress and housecleaner by the day. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 180 West 59th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent Swedish woman, washing and ironing or cleaning by day. 207 East 33d St., fourth floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, good fitter, by the day in private family; $2 a day; references. E. A., 101 West 42d St., Times Agency.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly in business; now ready for engagements; latest designs; new skirts, fancy waists; in or out of town. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; wants a few more customers out by the day; city reference. 201 West 88th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER and MILLINER.—By a French young woman to go out by the day; good references. Dupuis, 251 West 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian; cut, fit, everything; wishes more work; day or home. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By good cutter and fitter; in private family; $1.50 per day. 311 West 26th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American woman as housekeeper, assist with children, and sew. 305 East 89th St., ground floor, west side.

Housework Girls.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in a small private family to do general housework; references if required. Mrs. M. Kenney's, 57 East 103d St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl for general housework; excellent city references. 309 7th Av., between 27th and 28th sts.

HOUSEWORK.—By trustworthy middle-aged woman, general housework; splendid laundress; good reference; private family. 318 East 32d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman, not long in the country, as kitchenmaid in a private family, or to do cooking and plain washing; country or city. J. W., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss French Protestant young woman; willing to help with light chamberwork; capable; good references. 765 6th Av., care of Mrs. Faulkner.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks English and German; is good family; good seamstress and hairdresser; understands all duties of maid; city references. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss French Protestant young woman; willing to help with light chamberwork; capable; good references. Care of Mrs. Culligan, 780 8th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city references. W. A., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or CARE of CHILDREN.—By a young German girl as lady's maid or to take care of children; good seamstress; good references. 769 6th Av., Haney's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough, first-class laundress in a private family; has the best city references; wages, $20 to $25. A. C., Box 66, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Strictly first-class; excellent shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; best city references. 239 East 42d St.; ring once.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; two years' reference from last place. 313 East 40th St., Ramsey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—My first-class laundress; seven years' city reference from last place. 534 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable colored woman by week or day; best reference. Calaman, 47 West 66th St., two flights.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in a small private family; best city reference. 223 West 35th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do chamberwork; in private family; willing and obliging. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent, strong woman; excellent shirt, cuff, collar ironer; private house; references. 715 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By strictly first-class laundress; strictly first-class reference. M. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a competent North German to one or two children; plain sewing; best city reference. Meyer, 216 East 107th St., Victor's bell.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a competent young girl to care for one or two grown children in American family; sew and assist generally; best personal city references. R. M., 141 West 15th St.

CARE OF CHILD.—By girl to take care of child and do plain sewing. 319 West 47th St.; ring second bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INFANT'S NURSE.—As infant's nurse or young lady's maid; by a French Swiss Protestant; good reference. J. C., 252 West 30th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class city recommendations. 210 East 57th St., second bell.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman as nurse or attendant to elderly lady or invalid; has some hospital experience; good city reference. Mrs. R. J., 309 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; ring Smith's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 137 West 60th St., Walsh's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman as infant's nurse; willing to make herself otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 167 7th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North German (Hanoverian); understands kindergarten; to children not under 3; teaches German; best references. S. Schussler, 343 3d Av.

NURSE.—By Norwegian Protestant girl as first-class nurse; age 32; first-class experience; personal reference. S. Helversam, 330 East 27th St., basement.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—To lady or children; willing to assist in household duties; understands care of the sick. References, Box 149 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge. Late employer, The Dakota, 72d St. and 8th Av., Apartment 27.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant as nurse for growing children or elderly lady, or chambermaid; first-class references. E. F., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By middle-aged French lady to take care of a child and make herself generally useful. Mrs. Folet, 160 West 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable woman; is competent in her work; good city reference. M. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress to go out by the day; good city reference. 337 West 43d St.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By Norwegian girl; city references; wages, $20. S. C., 101 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat sewer; good assistant at dressmaking. E. L., care M. Andernon, 568 9th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; in a private family; good city reference. E. M., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By experienced waitress; will assist with chamberwork; three years' reference from last employer. D. B., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; seven years' best city reference. 137 West 60th St., Walsh's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—Take home or go out by the day, or do cleaning; good reference. 444 West 39th St., top floor, back.

WASHING.—By respectable young woman; take washing home; go out by day; reference. Houlihan, 340 East 36th St.

WASHING.—Family washing done equal to new by first-class French laundress. 227 East 47th St.

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation and Firmer Markets.

REPORTS OF CROP DAMAGE ABROAD

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Lower —Cotton Easy—Coffee Higher.

Report of considerable damage to the French crop was a bullish feature in the grain markets and caused quite a little covering by local shorts and advanced prices, but the business was rather small, as outside operators were quiet and the trading confined to the local scalpers. Provisions were lower through the increased receipts of swine. Cotton was easy and rather quiet. Coffee was more active and higher with foreign houses buying.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator			56¾@ --
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator			48⅝@ --
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator			33⅜@ --
Flour, straight, Spring		$3.10	@$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter		2.65	@ 2.80
Cotton, middling uplands		5⅝@	--
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X		17	@ 18
Pork, mess		11.25	@12.00
Lard, Western steam		6.75	@ --
Beef, family		9.75	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy		23	@ --
Sugar, granulated		3¾	@ 4 1-16
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy		10¾	@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7		16¾	@ --
Iron, No. 1, foundry		11.50	@12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness		20.00	@ --
Copper, lake		9.65	@ --
Lead		3.10	@ --

WHEAT—Contracts opened easy and declined 1-16@¼c, on weaker cables, increased receipts, light clearances, and entire absence of export demand, rallied ⅝@¾c on firmer late cables, report of damage to French crop, and free covering by local shorts, closing firm at ⅛@¾c gain for the day, with trading fair. Spot was dull, but held at an advance of ⅛@¾c, with shippers holding off. Sales, 42,000 bushels, including for export, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅝c over May, free on board, afloat, steamer, March 2; 16,000 bushels do at 1⅛c under May, in store, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅛c under May, in store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9⅞c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅝c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 57⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 67⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61⅛c....Clearances hence, 88,354 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 100,336 bushels....Receipts, 9,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 42,637 bushels; in the interior, 286,158 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and without special feature, with prices ⅜@½c higher, following the West, and on covering by local shorts, together with the strength in wheat. Spot was dull, but firm, at a slight advance. Sales, 40,000 bushels steamer yellow at 48½@48¾c, in elevator....Receipts, 1,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 141,441 bushels; in the interior, 290,712 bushels....Clearances hence, 13,275 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 21,422 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛@¼c with corn and the West, but trading was slow and the close firm. Spot was in fair demand at steady prices....Sales, 89,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½c for 5,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜@34c for 14,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c; track mixed, 34@36c; track white, 38@41½c for 52,000 bushels....Receipts, 47,250 bushels; exports, 1,350 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@....	56¾
March	40,000	56¼ @57	57
May	1,240,000	57 7-16@58⅛	58⅛
June	....	@....	58¼
July	430,000	58⅛ @58¾	58⅝
August	....	@....	58⅜
September	....	@....	59¼
December	25,000	61¼ @61⅞	61⅞
Total	1,735,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@....	45⅝
May	260,000	48¼ @48⅞	48⅞
July	30,000	48⅞ @49	49
Total	290,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	15,000	33¼ @....	33¼
March	10,000	33½ @....	33½
May	10,000	33¾ @....	33¾
No. 2 white—			
February	15,000	37¼ @37¼	37¼
March	25,000	36⅝ @36¾	36⅞
May	....	@....	36¼
Total	75,000		

FLOUR—Business was rather quiet, owing to the firm views of millers, although prices show no change. Sales, 11,675 bbls, including 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.60, 300 bbls, do, clear, at $2.70@$2.80; 600 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.50; 500 bbls Winter, clear, at $2.40@$2.50; 2,300 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.80; 150 bbls fine Winter at $2.10; 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.25@$2.30; 500 sacks No. 2 Spring at $2.10; 2,375 bbls City Mill patents and 1,000 bbls do, clears, at quotations....Arrivals, 9,593 bbls and 12,507 sacks; exports, 1,883 bbls and 10,100 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 30,983 bbls and sacks.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
WINTER.		
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.05	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.65
Straight's	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City brands	....@....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15
SPRING.		
Fine	$1.90@	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@2.30	2.40@2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Moderate demand and steady; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Easy and quiet. We quote: Flour at $1.70@$1.75 for spot, and $1.60, to arrive; 54c for Japanese grain, silver, 50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.80@2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grit, $1.30; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western, and 93@95c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.12@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—More active and steady. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Steady and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a strong market for clover at the recent advance, with a moderately active distributing business. Quoted at 9⅜c for No. 1 and 9¾c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Hardly a material change occurs to the market. Firmness prevails at late prices. The business at present is more in the way of distributions, yet an occasional small order appears from exporters. There is a scarcity of off-grade yellow here. It has demand at 25½c for full lots, but these are not to be had here for prompt delivery, and they could not be bought to arrive under 26c. Shippers would buy probably rather freely at the lower price if they had the chance. There have been 190 bbls sold of off-grade yellow taken by the local trade at as high as 26½c. Prime yellow is firm, chiefly at 26½c, yet 27c is reached on desirable lots. Sales of 150 bbls at 26½c, and 300 bbls at 27c. Crude, in barrels, is strong at 22c bid, at which 100 bbls were sold. There is no increase in receipts here of general grades, and the supplies on offer continue small. Out of receipts here yesterday of 2,774 bbls, fully 2,200 bbls were to lard refiners direct. Crude, in bulk, at the mills is still 18c bid and to 19c asked. COAKETT OIL is quiet and easy; Ceylon at 5.12@5.25c; Cochin is 5½@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in fair jobbing demand; city quoted at 56c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; raised yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—Oil opened and closed at 101½; highest, 106½; lowest, 104.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS felt the large receipts of hogs and were sold a trifle lower all around. There were slow demands from all sources. Most of the export movements, which were to a fair extent, were on contract deliveries. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 39,000 head. These supplies are beyond last week's expectations, and they upset the general buying interest. The best reports that come from the West at present are that distributions of general merchandise are increasing in the South and elsewhere, and, with possible exceptions of tallow and greases, that the trading is encouraging in indicating a disposition among buyers to buy for at least moderate accumulations, which tendency had been absent for many weeks. Trading upon the New-York market is still slow and heavy.

LARD—Western Steam—There is a decline of 7@8 points and a weak feeling at the close, under slack demands from the large supplies of hogs and their lower prices. Cash closed at $6.75; sales of 400 tcs on private terms, rumored at $6.75. Neutral lard sold yesterday to the lowest price ever recorded on this market, or to $7.10 for 150 tcs, and on account of the condition of trade in Dutch markets, where dairy products are steadily taking away the business in butterine, while there is little call here for admixtures for the butterine make, and only at extremely low prices. City steam is at $6.37½@$6.50, with sales of 200 tcs; export lots are bringing more money. Options—No sales; February closed at $6.75 nominal, and May at $6.82. Refined is lower and dull; Continent at $7.10; South American at $7.50. Compound lard is quiet; quoted at $5.12½@$5.37½. The West was down 5 points, and closed about steady at 2 points decline for the day. February closed at $6.35 nominal; May was at $6.47 bid to $6.52, closing at $6.50; July at $6,57 bid to $6.62, closing at $6.62.

PORK—The export demand here was small, with 200 bbls mess taken up, with prices best held steadily. The West was dull, opening at 8 points decline, rallying a little, only to sell a trifle lower, closing 5 points under Tuesday on the larger supplies of hogs. February closed at $10; May was at $10.15@$10.20, closing at $10.20. Prices here were: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—Trading here is very slack for export, although short clear is easy and nominal at $5.80. For short ribs there was a decline early of 5 points, followed by a reaction of 3 points, closing 2@5 points lower than Tuesday, with slow buying. February closed at $5.10, May closed at $5.27@$5.30, July at $5.40@$5.42.

BEEF—The export movements are in moderate volume, and there are better jobbing demands. Prices are held steadily. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Trading is slow, with prices favoring buyers. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there is an irregular line of prices; some parties offer to sell large lots at inside prices, without being able to find buyers, while others secure the outside figures for small lots. City-pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾@6c; 12-lb do, 5¾@5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6@6¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5½c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are easier; trading is fairly active. Receipts at the West, 78,023 head; same time last year, 79,554 head. Chicago—Receipts, 43,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower at $3.70@$4.35; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,138 head; opened steady; closed easy; $3.50@$4.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,936 head; lower; $3.70@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 8,000 head; slow; 10c lower; $3.40@3.95. Pittsburg slow; $4.20@$4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; steady; $3.70@$4.05. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $3.90@$4.35. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5½@5⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is strong. For city 4¼c is bid promptly, but there are no sellers at that, while offerings are light and unimportant. For country prices range from 4⅜c to 4⅝c, and 80,000 lb in lots taken up within that range, chiefly at 4½c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there is a strong market, with small offerings and indifferent sellers, although the West, while firm, is not further changed in price. For city, 6⅜c is bid, and 7c asked. Sales are 15,000 lb city at 6⅜c, and 40,000 lb foreign at 6⅝c. Chicago offers to sell at 7¼c, therefore at the asking price here it would not pay to ship hence to that market. For lard stearine there is a nominal market at 8¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and firmer, with the close steady at partly 10 points advance on the local covering, together with foreign buying. Havre was barely steady and unchanged to ¼f up, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull, but firm at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15¾c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Santos, No. 7, per Flaxman, at 17c; 1,000 bags Santos, spot, on private terms; 300 mats Kroe at 23¼c; 200 peculs Coriencies, to arrive, at 24¾c; 3,600 bags Maracaibo, 600 bags Jamaica, and 600 bags Central American, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.95c; May, 750 bags at 14.75c; December, 250 bags at 14.70c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—February, 250 bags at 15c; March, 1,250 bags at 14.95c and 1,750 bags at 15c; May, 2,000 bags at 14.75c, 750 bags at 14.80c, and 500 bags at 14.75c; September, 500 bags at 14.75c and 2,250 bags at 14.80c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.80c; December, 750 bags at 14.70c and 1,750 bags at 14.75c; total, 12,750 bags. Exchanges—250 bags February exchanged for 250 bags March, even. Total for day, 14,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	14.95@15.05	15.85@15.90
March	14.95@15.00	15.65@15.70
April	14.85@14.95	15.45@15.50
May	14.75@14.80	15.30@15.35
June	14.75@14.85	15.00@15.05
July	14.75@14.80	14.85@14.90
August	14.75@14.85	14.35@14.45
September	14.75@14.80	14.30@14.35
October	14.75@14.85	14.05@14.15
November	14.70@14.80	13.90@14.00
December	14.70@14.80	13.85@13.90

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	231,558
Arrivals	....
Total	231,558
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	17,061
Total stock in New-York to-day	214,497
Total stock in Baltimore	6,699
Arrivals	....
Total	6,699
Deliveries yesterday	124— 6,575
Total stock in New-Orleans	12,313
Arrivals	....
Total	12,313
Deliveries yesterday	284—12,029
Total stock in other ports	....
	18,604
Total stock in United States	233,101
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 19	89,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 19	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 19	88,000
	210,000
Total	443,101
Same time 1894	495,611

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16⅜

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26 @26½	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar	....	Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18¾
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19¼@21¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, g'd'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19¾	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and rather irregular, with the close easy at 1 to 8 points decline, and only a local trade. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 90 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	1/16c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.47@5.49	....	....	....
March	5.49@5.50	5.53	5.49	40,600
April	5.51@5.52	5.55	5.54	2,400
May	5.55@5.56	5.59	5.55	19,200
June	5.58@5.59	5.63	5.59	7,100
July	5.61@5.62	5.66	5.62	2,300
August	5.65@5.66	5.70	5.67	17,500
September	5.70@....	5.74	5.70	1,800
October	5.76@5.77	5.80	5.77	9,900
November	5.82@....	5.86	5.82	1,600
December	5.86@5.87	....	....	....
January	....@....	....	....	....
Total				102,500

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1895.

	S.	a.M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	248	2111	1566	4808	..	..
New-Orleans	5163	4541	6387	7638	..	..
Mobile	489	570	300	362	..	..
Savannah	2277	471	2478	1128	..	..
Charleston	496	1731	329	1123	..	..
Wilmington	10	152	69	41	..	..
Norfolk	263	103	402	654	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	970	1018	320	..	..
Boston	278	527	536	565	..	..
Philadelphia	38	3	39	93	..	..
West Point	..	211	1482	199	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9262	11390	14906	16901	..	..
This day last week	16511	24904	34496	20969	10445	17099
This day last year	8058	15118	17809	13644	7299	12122

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Domestic firm, with a little more doing, while foreign is moderately active in a jobbing way, and steady.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal	N. Orleans, open kettle
Ordinary 12@18	Fair 28@30
Common 14@16	Good 31@32
Fair 17@18	Prime 33@34
Prime 19@21	Choice 35@38
Choice 22@25	Barbados, job'g 25@26
Cuba, 50° test, nominal	Puerto Rico 26@35

RICE—The market is firm for all fine lots, with trading quite free.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3⅝@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6⅜@6⅝		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was more active, with prices very steady. Sales 6,500 bags Centrifugals, 96° test, at 2 3-16c in bond to Philadelphia, 3,500 bags do, 95° test, at 2⅛c, cost and freight, and 6,000 bags molasses sugar, 85° test, at 2 3-16c. Refined were without change, and in moderate demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅝	@4	9-16
Coarse powdered	4	@4	3-16
Granulated	3	13-16	@4
Cutloaf	4	7-16	@4⅝
Crushed	4	7-16	@4⅝
Powdered	4	1-16	@4¼
Coarse granulated	3	15-16	@4⅛
Fine granulated	3	13-16	@4
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16	@4⅛
Con. granulated	4	1-16	@4¼
Ohio C	4	1-16	@4¼
XXXX powdered	4	5-16	@4½
Mold A	4	1-16	@4¼
Dismond A	3	13-16	@4
Confectioners' A	3	11-16	@3⅞
Columbia A	3	9-16	@3⅝
Windsor A	3	9-16	@3⅝
Ridgewood	3	9-16	@3⅝
Phoenix A	3½	@3	11-16
Empire A	3½	@3	11-16
No. 6	3	7-16	@3⅝
No. 7	3	5-16	@3⅜
No. 8	3	3-16	@3⅜
No. 9	3½	@3	5-16
No. 10	3	1-16	@3¼
No. 11	3	@3	3-16
No. 12	2	15-16	@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2⅞	@....	
No. 14 (net)	2¾	@....	

TEA—The auction sale of 6,653 pkgs was at steady prices, and included: Moyune—229 pkgs Hyson, 8¾@61½c; 593 pkgs Young Hyson, 28¼@9c; 77 pkgs Imperial, 23@12c; 204 pkgs Gunpowder, 31½@21½c. Pingsuey—27 pkgs Gunpowder, 30@29c. Japan—23 pkgs siftings, 4@4c; 900 pkgs Congou, 15@5½c; 52 pkgs India and Ceylon, 20c. Oolong—20 pkgs Foo-Choo, 20c; 2,559 pkgs Amoy, 13@7¾c; 1,969 pkgs Formosa, 28@16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—A quiet trade is passing at the moment, and while a little more domestic stock coming forward, there is no disposition to force prices any higher at present. Choice marrow and pea show most strength, and it would be difficult to buy best lots below our outside figures. Medium and red kidney steady; about 75 bbls of the latter taken for export at $2.10, free on board. A fair jobbing business is reported in foreign beans, and values are fully maintained. Green peas slow. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.45@$2.50; do, medium, $1.85; do, pea, $1.95; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $2.05@$2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign pea, $1.65@$1.80; do, foreign medium, $1.65@$1.75; green peas, bbls, $1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER—Receipts were larger than expected, and checked any disposition to further firmness. The demand was moderate, and almost entirely for top grades, supplies of which are more than ample. Fancy Western creamery was firm at 23c, and the lower grades were freely offered as quoted. Held creamery dull. New State dairy quiet, except for fancy; old stock dull.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	13	@19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy extras	20	@....
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17	@19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14	@16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fall ends, extra	17	@17½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fall ends, firsts	13	@15
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fall ends, seconds	11	@12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	16	@16½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@15
Dairy, firkins, extra	16	@....
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@15
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@....

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	23	@23
Creamery, firsts	20½	@22
Creamery, seconds	18	@19
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June, extra	18	@18
Creamery, June, poor to choice	14	@17
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10	@12
Dairy, firsts	14	@16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	12	@12½
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10	@11
Factory, fresh, firkins, extra	14	@....
Factory, seconds	9¼	@10
Factory, thirds	8½	@ 9
Rolls, choice	14	@15
Rolls, poor to fair	9	@12

CHEESE—A fair, steady demand from the home trade for choice full cream, and the market was well sustained, particularly for colored; low grades comparatively quiet and about steady. Exporters were moderate buyers of part skims.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼	@11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾	@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½	@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9⅝
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@11½
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	10¼	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8	@ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 5¾
State, part skims, common	3	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼	@ 1½
State, full skims	1½	@ 2½

EGGS—Receipts were moderate and demand sufficiently active to about absorb all of the choice stock. Prices are firm and without further change.

State and Pennsylvania	28 @..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	27 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	25½@26½
Western, refrigerator	18 @23
Western, early-packed, defective, cs.	$2.00@$4.50
Limed	18 @21

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in light receipt to-day, and the liberal arrivals of Monday have been cleaned up closely at firm prices. Grapes firm. Cranberries strong. Little doing in Florida oranges, and values about nominal, but California and West Indian fruit is in fair demand. We quote: Apples, Greening and Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, Spy, $3@$4.50; do, Ben Davis, $4@$4.50; do, Spits, $4@$6; do, secondary qualities, $2.50@$3. Grapes, Catawabs, per basket, 12@20c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.25@$5.75. Oranges, California, per box, $3.25@$3.50; do, Havana, per bbl, $4@$5; Florida, per box, $2@$4.50; grape fruit, per box, $1@$5; tangerines, $2@$5; mandarins, $2@$3.

FRUITS—DRIED—All the evaporated apples that arrived to-day were for export direct, so that whatever goods were sold here reduced the stock that much; feeling generally steady, though buyers may have a little advantage on choice grades; no change in sundried apples, nor in chops or cores and skins; raspberries unsettled and dull; scarcely anything doing in other small fruits. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra, per lb, 7¼@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to good, 5@6¼c; do, sundried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 19@20c; do, sundried, 17@18c. Cherries, 12@13c. Plums—State, 5@5½c. Blackberries, 5½c. Apricots, 6¼@10c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@10c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@10c.

GAME—Heavy wild ducks of best kinds are scarce and firm; light birds and all common kinds dull. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$3; do, red head, $1@$2; do, mallard, 50@90c; do, common kinds, 20@40c; English snipe, Western, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.25.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Ten carloads got in to-day. A number of the fowls had been sold to arrive at 12c, and some of the early sales of choice Indiana were at the same price, but the demand was not sufficient to take the offerings, and at the close 11½c was a full rate. Chickens held up very well, and turkeys were firm. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11½@12c; do, chickens, 10@10½c; old roosters, 7½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 60c@$1; geese, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, 25@35c.

DRESSED—Receipts of fresh goods are still liberal and there is considerable accumulation of stock in store. Demand and quotations only barely steady, but holders decline to make further concession on choice goods until the extent of end-of-week requirements is determined. The surplus is chiefly of turkeys and fowls. Ducks hold firm. Capons are steady, and fancy chickens hold firm. We quote: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 11@11½c; do, young toms, 9@10c; do, old toms, 8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@19c; do, Western, average prime, 10c; fowls, Western, 9½@10c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, 8@10c; capons, Philadelphia, 18@22c; do, Western, 12@18c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$4.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes were in free supply; choice held about steady, but all others were freely offered. Onions firm for all prime stock.

Cabbages, per 100		$3.00	@$10.00
Celery, fancy, Michigan, large, per dozen roots		75@	1.00
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots		30@	65
Onions, white, large, per bbl		4.00@	9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl		2.25@	2.75
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl		2.50@	3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl		2.25@	2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow		2.00@	2.37
Turnips, per bbl		70@	90
Kale, per bb

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Extraordinary Success of the Bond Syndicate's Operations.

THE LOAN GREATLY OVERSUBSCRIBED

Foreign Exchange Lower—Commission No Longer Paid for Gold—Sharp Advance in Governments—Stock Market Dull.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Interest in financial circles to-day centred entirely in the incidents attending the placing of the new Government loan through the Belmont-Morgan syndicate. In London the subscription lists were closed at noon, and the announcement was made that the amount offered had been subscribed for ten times over. In this city the books were open only twenty minutes, and in that brief interval the offerings were so enormous that it was stated at the syndicate's headquarters that the announcement of their amount could not be made known before Saturday. Bids for the bonds when issued were made on the Stock Exchange during the afternoon at 118.

The instantaneous success which the syndicate has met with resulted in distinctly lower rates in the foreign exchange market, and the entire disappearance of the commission, or, as some people have chosen to call it, the premium, on gold. The Government bond market also scored the sharpest advance in quotations that has been recorded on any one day in a long time, and the railway bond market was also more active and higher. In addition to its other operations, the syndicate turned into the Treasury over $1,100,000 in gold in excess of its requirements in connection with the loan, and took out in place of it the same amount of legal tenders.

It is universally conceded that the operations of the syndicate have done much to restore confidence in American securities, but nevertheless the stock market has not as yet reflected the improvement. This is perhaps due to the absence of leadership in the Street, a condition which was never more severely felt than at the present time. The public rarely buys at the bottom, preferring to pay higher prices when there is some evidence of the pendency of an upward movement. In the old days an occasion like the present would have been the signal for active operations by Woerishoffer, W. H. Vanderbilt, or Charles Osborn, and their following, but no one has succeeded them. Now the Street is waiting for London to do something, not having the courage of its own convictions.

The trading to-day amounted to 120,000 shares, and 33 per cent. of it was in three industrials—Chicago Gas, Sugar, and Tobacco. Gas was at one time weak on the rumors of a floating indebtedness, but it was strong in the late trading, and closed unchanged at 73. Sugar moved within ⅝, and at the close was ⅝ higher, at 92⅝. Tobacco was down at one time to 87¼, but rallied a point, closing at 88¼, a net loss of 1½ points. Distilling was firm at a fractional advance, and other industrials were steady on light business.

The railway list was without feature. St. Paul moved within ⅝, and closed at 55½, a gain of ¼. Burlington and Northwestern were each up ⅜, and Rock Island gained ½. The coal stocks were also firm. The miscellaneous list was quiet, and fractionally higher as a rule. At the close the market was dull and firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $65,699,575, and balances $4,236,541. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $400,480.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy, remitters holding off awaiting a still further decline in rates. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bill and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 premium; bank, 100 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32 to par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—85c premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅝ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 11-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,601,953, and the imports for the same period, $801,931. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,800,022.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was more active than in many weeks, and was strong. Business was also well distributed. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi. & Nor. Pac. 1st, cfs	1¼
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	1
Fort Worth & Dodge City 1st	3
Lehigh & W. B. cn. as	1
Manhattan cn. 4s	1½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5s	1½
Norfolk & Western 1st, New River	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1½
St. Paul & Omaha cn	1⅛

DECLINED.

Erie 2d cn. cfs. sta	1
Nor. Pac. & Mon. 1st	2
Southern Pacific of California con. 5s	2

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, registered, at 1; the 4s, coupon, at ⅝; the 5s registered, at ¼, and the 5s, coupon, at ½. The sales on call were $6,000 4s, coupon, at 111¾; $10,000 4s, registered, at 112, and $5,000 5s, coupon, at 116. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	112	112½
4s, c	112	112½
5s, r	115½	116
5s, c	115¾	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	110
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	19¼	19⅝	100
American Express	111	111	111	111	110	112	100
*American Sugar Refining	92½	93½	92⅜	92⅝	92½	92⅝	13,395
*American Sugar Refining pf	91⅜	91⅜	91¼	91¼	91⅞	92	696
*American Tobacco	89¾	90¼	87½	88½	88⅛	88¼	12,312
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅛	4¼	4	4	4	4¼	715
*Bay State Gas	16½	16½	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅝	1,000
Canada Southern	48½	48½	48½	48½	48	48½	100
Cedar Falls & Minn	5	5	5	5	4¾	5½	200
Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	13	14	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	900
Chicago Gas	72⅝	73¼	72¼	73	73	73⅛	15,475
Chicago & Northwestern	91	91⅜	90¾	91	91	91⅛	6,100
Chicago & Northwestern pf	137½	138	137½	138	139	144	40
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71	71½	71	71¼	71⅛	71⅜	4,489
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	36⅛	36⅝	425
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55¼	55⅞	55¼	55½	55½	55⅝	14,245
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117⅜	118	116⅞	118	117½	118½	69
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	62	62¼	62	62½	62¼	62⅜	4,152
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5	5	5	5	4½	8	100
Consolidated Gas Company	130	130	130	130	129½	131	304
Delaware & Hudson	127½	128	127½	128	127¼	128	299
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158¼	158½	158¼	158¼	158	158¼	400
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	12	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	10	10⅛	3,685
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	99	99	99	99	97	100	4
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	30	35	156
General Electric	28⅝	29½	28⅞	29½	29½	29¾	3,935
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1	1¾	300
Int. Cond. & Ins	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41	43	17
Laclede Gas	26	26	26	26	26	26½	100
Lake Shore	137½	137½	137⅜	137⅝	136¾	137¾	64
Long Island	84	84	84	84	84	85	100
*Long Island Traction	8½	8¾	8	8	7⅞	8½	3,459
Louisville & Nashville	52¼	52½	51⅞	52⅜	52⅜	52½	4,936
Manhattan Con	107	107¼	106½	107¼	107	107¼	558
Michigan Central	94½	94½	94¼	94½	..	96	100
Missouri Pacific	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	21	21¼	2,175
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22	22	22	22	22	22½	11
Morris & Essex	160	160	160	160	..	..	175
*National Lead Co	28¼	29	28¼	28¾	28½	28¾	1,000
*National Lead Co. pf	82½	83¼	82½	83¼	83¼	84⅞	211
National Linseed Oil	20	20	19⅞	20	19¾	20	1,000
National Starch	5	5	5	5	4¾	6	100
National Starch 1st pf	35	35	35	35	35	40	5,520
New-Jersey Central	83⅞	84⅞	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	150
New-York Central	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	99	99¾	160
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	30½	30½	30½	30½	30¼	30½	225
New-York, Chi. & St. L	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	13	4,132
N. Y., L. E. & W	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8¾	8¾	8⅞	200
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17	18	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13¼	13	13⅛	13	13¾	700
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	38	38½	38	38½	38¼	39	400
Norfolk & Western pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½	12¼	200
North American	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾	220
Northern Pacific	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	300
Ontario & Western	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16⅝	1,210
Oregon S. L. & U. N	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	..	10
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	22⅛	22½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	240
P., C., C. & St. L	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	15	17	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	154½	154½	154½	154½	154	156	105
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	600
St. Paul & Omaha	31	31	31	31	31	31½	200
Southern Pacific	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17½	18½	500
Southern Railway	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	9⅞	10	2,110
Southern Railway pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅝	1,024
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	14½	100
Union Pacific	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9½	360
United States Cordage	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	4½	10
United States Cordage pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7	120
United States Cordage 1st	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	14½	16	100
United States Rubber	42⅞	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	42	43	210
United States Rubber pf	94½	94½	94¼	94½	93½	94½	40
*United States Leather pf	61	61	60⅞	60⅞	60½	61	250
Wabash pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¾	250
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	88⅛	87¾	88	88	88¼	2,431
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	37	100
Total sales							120,999

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 2,000	110⅜	Atch, Top & S F 4s, 15,000	64¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s, 12,000	110	Buff, R & P G M 5s, 2,000	98½
Can South 1st Gtd, 23,000	110¼	Canada Southern 2d, 2,000	105⅜
5,000	105⅞	Central N J 1st Consol, 1899, 1,000	111½
Cent N J G M 5s Registered, 500	109½	Ches & Ohio Con 5s, 17,000	105
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s, 3,000	73	Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s, 1,000	93⅝
Nebraska Ext 4s, 6,000	87	Chi, B & Q Conv 5s, 1,000	112½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s, 6,000	96½	Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts, 3,000	39⅝
5,000	39¾	8,000	40
Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s, 2,000	140	Chi & N W S F 5s, 1,000	110¼
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s, 7,000	107	Chi, R I & P Ext 5s, 4,000	100½
10,000	100½	2,000	100⅜
3,000	100¼	1,000	100⅜
C, St P, M & O Cons, 10,000	123½	3,000	123⅝
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st, 5,000	104¼	7,000	104½
Col, H V & T G M 6s, 5,000	90	Den & Rio Grande 1st, 1,000	114½
Den & Rio Grande 4s, 5,000	81	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s, 4,000	104
Ft Worth & D C 1st, 1,000	67	1,000	67½
1,000	68	Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s, 5,000	91¼
4,000	91⅜	Han & St Jo Cons, 4,000	118¾
H & Tex Cen G M 4s, 10,000	62¾	Iowa Cent 1st 5s, 10,000	85
Kan Pac 1st Cons, 5,000	63	5,000	63¼
5,000	63½	4,000	63½
2,000	64	3,000	64¼
6,000	64½	13,000	64
5,000	63½	1,000	63⅝
2,000	63¾	4,000	64
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s, 5,000	91½	L Erie & West 2d 5s, 4,000	103¼
L Erie & W 1st 5s, 1,000	115	Lehigh & W-B Con Assented, 1,000	107
Long Isl Ferry 4½s, 1,000	98	8,000	97⅞
L, N A & Chi G M, 3,000	66⅛	Manhat Ry Con 4s, 10,000	97½
Mil & St Paul Cons, 2,000	126	Mil & St Paul 1st Iowa & Minn Div, 10,000	112½
Terminal 5s, 2,000	109½	Mil & St P 7s, Gold, 1,000	121
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s, 19,000	80	9,000	80
5,000	80⅛	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d, 18,000	45¼
M, K & T of Tex 5s, 5,000	76	Mo, Kan & East 1st, 2,000	84
2,000	84⅛	2,000	84½
3,000	84⅜	3,000	84⅝
Mob & Ohio G M 4s, 2,000	64¾	Nash, C & St L Con, 9,000	101
N Y, Chi & St L 4s, 2,000	101½	N Y Elevated 1st, 4,000	107⅜
1,000	108	N Y, Lack & West Construction Mtge, 11,000	113½
N Y & N E 1st 7s, 3,000	114	Nor Pac Term 1st, 2,000	98
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol, 1,000	58	D, M & Co Eng Certs Stamped, 1,000	58
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s, 2,000	91¼	10,000	91⅜
10,000	91¾	10,000	92
7,000	91¾	Nor & W Gen Mtge, 6,000	108
5,000	108½	6,000	108¾
Norfolk & Western New River 1st, 5,000	102	4,000	103
Nor Pac 1st Coup, 3,000	113	Nor Pac Cons 5s, 5,000	26⅜
5,000	26½	5,000	26¾
Trust Co Certs, 25,000	26¼	Nor Pac & Mon 1st, 3,000	31½
8,000	31	Ohio Southern 1st, 1,000	92
2,000	92¼	Ore Imp Co Con 5s, 5,000	52
Ore Rail & Nav 1st, 4,000	107¼	Oregon Short Line 6s, 10,000	89
Ore S L & U N Con, 7,000	40	People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s, 5,000	90
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, 1,000	92	Peoria & Eastern 1st, 2,000	76
Phil & Read Gen 1st, 6,000	69	Trust Receipts, 2,000	61¼
3,000	61¾	Pitts & Western 1st, 5,000	83
Rich & Danville 6s, 1,000	118⅝	Rio Grande West 1st, 9,000	66
St L & Iron Mt 5s, 4,000	77	St Louis S W 1st, 1,000	68¾
1,000	69	10,000	69⅜
6,000	69¼	5,000	69¼
20,000	69	12,000	69¼
St L, Van & T H 1st, 2,000	105⅝	St L & S Fr G M 5s, 1,000	90¾
7,000	91	St Louis S W 2d Inc, 26,000	21
8,000	21¼	500	21¼
30,000	21½	10,000	21½
15,000	21½	25,000	21⅜
13,000	21½	5,000	21⅝
2,000	21¾	St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Ext, 3,000	117¾
San An & Ar Pass 4s, 11,000	54	7,000	54½
Scioto Val & N E 4s, 2,000	67¾	Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs, 1,000	40
So Car & Ga 1st 5s, 15,000	97	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated, 1,000	88
Southern Ry 1st 5s, 4,000	83¾	30,000	84⅛
15,000	83⅝	6,000	84¼
14,000	84½	Texas & Pac 1st 5s, 1,000	84¾
4,000	85	Texas & Pac 2d Inc, 10,000	23½
5,000	23¾	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs, 2,000	57¼
Union Elevated 1st 6s, 1,000	87½	3,000	88
Union Pac 1st, 1897, 11,000	103⅛	Union Pac 6s, 1898, 12,000	103¼
U P, Den & Gulf 1st, 6,000	33½	1,000	33¼
7,000	33	5,000	32⅝
5,000	32⅝	7,000	32½
5,000	32¼	5,000	32
1,000	32¾	5,000	32½
5,000	33	3,000	32¾
7,000	32½	U S Leather Co 6s, 10,000	112½
Wabash 1st 5s, 1,000	105⅞	Western Cons Gtd 4s, 5,000	104½
10,000	104¼	20,000	104⅜
Registered, 10,000	104	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s, 2,000	109¾
Total sales			$1,082,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35	37
American Coal	..	..
American Cotton Oil pf	61½	61¾
American District Telegraph	..	41
American Telegraph and Cable	90	92
American Tobacco pf	105⅞	106½
Atlantic & Pacific	..	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	63½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	6½
B. & So. Ill. pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	58
Burlington, C. R. & N	47	..
Canadian Pacific	48¾	49½
Central & South American Tel	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	145½	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	154	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	..	24
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	60	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	5
Columbus, H. V. & T	19	19¼
Columbus, H. V. & T pf	60	61
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	31½	33
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35	36
D. M. & Ft. D	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A	2¾	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6¼	9
Flint & P. M	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	45	..
Great Northern pf	100	102
Green Bay & Winona t. r	⅜	¾
Homestake	19	..
Illinois Central	86¾	87½
Iowa Central	6	6¾
Iowa Central pf	19	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M	4	..
K. & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	82	83
Lake Erie & Western	15½	16
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	72
L., N. A. & C	6¼	7½
L., N. A. & C. pf	22	23
Louisville, St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	3½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	7⅛	7¾
Mexican National ctfs	½	2
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	26	28
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	45	48
Minn. Iron	⅜	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¼	14⅝
Mobile & Ohio	14	16½
National Starch 2d pf	17	25
New Central C	5	8
N. Y. & N. H	194½	196
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	66
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	22	26
N. J. & N. Y	1¼	5
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	2¼	2½
Northern Pacific pf	15⅜	15⅝
Ontario Mining	8	12½
Oregon Improvement	9½	12½
Oregon Railway & Navigation	18	22
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	30¼
P., C. C. & St. Louis pf	45	47
P., F. W. & C	156	157
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Quicksilver	2½	4
Quicksilver pf	16	17
Rens. & Sar	180	185
R., W. & O	114	115
St. J. & G. I	⅛	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	105	109
St. Paul, M. & M	105	108
Silver bullion certificates	60⅝	..
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Texas Pacific	8½	9
Toledo & O. C	40	49
Toledo & O. C. pf	70½	80
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	..	1½
U. P., Denver & Gulf	3	3½
U. S. Express	42	44
Utica & B. R	150	..
*United States Leather	8½	9
Wabash	5½	6
Wells-Fargo Express	102	107
Wisconsin Central	2½	3

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅝	10,650
Am. Tobacco	89¼	89¼	87⅝	88	130
Chi. Gas	72½	73⅜	72½	73¼	5,430
C., R. I. & P.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅛	62⅛	2,950
C., B. & Q	71	71⅝	71	71⅜	5,070
C., M. & St. P	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	9,260
Chi. & N. W.	90¾	91⅛	90¾	91¼	3,390
Cent. of N. J	84¾	84¾	83¾	84	1,390
C., C., C. & St. L	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	90
Ches. & Ohio	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	100
Dist. & C. F.	10	10⅛	10	10	750
Gen. Elec	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	350
L. I. Traction	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	50
L. & N	52¼	52⅝	51¾	52⅜	2,320
Manhattan	107	107	106⅝	106⅝	310
Mo. Pacific	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	80
Nat. Lead	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	450
N. Y. & N. E.	31½	31½	31½	31½	20
N. Y., O. & W.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	80
Tenn. C. & I.	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	90
West. Union	87¾	88½	87¾	88⅛	1,420
Total sales					44,280

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M., K. & E. 1st	84	84½	84	84½	$7,000
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	2,000
R. I. 5s, c	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	3,000
Rio. G. W. 4s, 60	69	69	69	69	4,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	69½	69½	69½	69½	4,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	21	21½	21	21½	10,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s	77	77	77	77	2,000
South. Ry. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	5,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	3,000
Total sales					$40,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mexican	.72	.72	.72	.72	100
Sierra Nevada	.54	.54	.54	.54	150
Union Con	.40	.40	.40	.40	50
Total sales					300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	52½	53¼	52⅜	53¼	529,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	154	156½
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	28	..
American Typefounders'	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	19½	22½
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102	..
†Atlantic Trust	195	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	15	18
Barney & Smith pf. stock	87½	91½
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	60	66
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	180	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	12	15
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	65½	68½
Brooklyn City Railroad	159	160
Brooklyn Gas Company	122½	..
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	52	55
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103½	104
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	..
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66	68
Celluloid Company stock	..	63
Central & South Am. Tel	117½	120½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	114	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	118½	123
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2
Cin., Mack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Cleveland & Canton equ. bonds	21	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48½
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	66½	70½
Continental Trust	160	167
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	93	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	156½	160
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	178½	181
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
Fourth National Bank	180	185
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av	57	59
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av. 2d	56	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	..
Gallatin National Bank	308	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500.000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Financial.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,265,587.13 GOLD BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Exempt from Taxation.

Executors, administrators, guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these bonds.

Interest Three Per Cent. Per Annum.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, the principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,585,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York," for various public purposes, the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1920.

$105,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York," for the construction of Corlears Hook Park, and for the expenses in acquiring the lands therefor, the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$500,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as 'Dock Bonds of the City of New-York,'" the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1925.

$200,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as 'Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York,'" the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$96,814.77 Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$778,772.36 Consolidated stock of the City of New-York known as "City Improvement Stock," the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's office, February 18, 1895.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY'S CAR TRUST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates of the BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY'S CAR TRUST, numbered as follows, were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of the car trust agreement, being the remainder of said Certificates not heretofore called for redemption:

$1,000 CERTIFICATES.

29	73	141	178	210
31	78	147	181	216
53	80	158	182	219
62	100	163	183	225
65	110	172	188	233
67	115	173	207	249
72	124			

32 Certificates.....$32,000

$250 CERTIFICATES.

269	333	353	370	391
295	336	355	379	392
296	346	362	386	394
298	351	364	387	414
319	352			

22 Certificates..... 5,500

Total $37,500

The principal and interest of said Certificates are payable on and after March 1, 1895, at the offices of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 234 5th Av., and No. 66 Broadway, New-York, on and after which date interest upon said Certificates will cease.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Trustee.
By ROBERT MACLAY, President.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

7	1324	1608	1850	2100	2387	2597	2933
78	1333	1609	1895	2121	2399	2602	3045
172	1357	1633	1910	2138	2394	2663	3048
187	1361	1661	1925	2142	2443	2667	3061
200	1373	1670	1928	2182	2519	2713	3187
216	1440	1701	1942	2319	2557	2739	
231	1445	1711	2005	2357	2561	2771	
276	1455	1744	2015	2360	2577	2853	
311	1499	1797	2030	2376	2583	2871	
438	1577	1822	2041	2379	2588	2910	

as the numbers of the seventy-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Of and for the Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage. Right down at lowest rates in sums to suit. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers, and Brokers; offices 177 Broadway.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CAPITALISTS! !—South of Wall St., just east of the Stock Exchange; half an acre—old buildings; low price; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

Wisconsin Central Railway System.

Referring to our previous notices, we would state that a Bondholders' Agreement has now been prepared, copies of which may be obtained from the United States Trust Company of New-York or from members of the Committee. The agreement will become operative when a majority of First Mortgage Bonds of the Wisconsin Central Company has been deposited thereunder. The Committee now invites all holders of First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds and all holders of Income Bonds of the Wisconsin Central Company to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company under the said agreement. The agreement provides that if any depositor shall be dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization submitted by the Committee, or if no plan shall be adopted before April 1, 1896, he may withdraw his bonds in the manner specified in the agreement.

The United States Trust Company, as depositary, will issue engraved certificates for bonds deposited, and the committee will make application to the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges for the listing of said certificates as soon as it is in position so to do.

Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State St., who will forward the same to the United States Trust Company in New-York and procure the necessary receipts therefor, without expense to the depositors.

GEORGE COPPELL,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
ROWLAND HAZARD,
GERALD L. HOYT,
FRED T. GATES,
JAMES C. COLGATE,
EDWIN H. ABBOT,
Charles C. Beaman,
Geo. Welwood Murray,
Counsel.
} Reorganization Committee.

JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New-York.
New-York, Feb. 8, 1895.

United States Mortgage Company.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Pursuant to decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department of the State of New-York, this Company will assume, on February 23d, 1895, the name

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

under which name all business of the Company will be transacted thereafter.

United States Mortgage Company,
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS - - - - 700,000
Allows Interest on deposits.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agt.
Pays Coupons. Executes all Trusts.

George W. Young, President.
Luther Kountze, V. Pres. James Timpson, 2d V. Pres.
Arthur Turnbull, Treas. William P. Elliott, Sec'y.
Clark Williams, Ass't Sec'y & Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr. Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson,
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of

Third Mortgage Bonds

AND

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

of this company having now been LISTED at the New-York Stock Exchange, the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE beg to call the attention of all holders of these bonds and also of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS to this fact, and to urge upon them the importance of depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company without further delay.

Under the agreement for deposit, the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits therafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reoganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, Jan. 4, 1895.

Evansville & Richmond Bonds.

The time for receiving deposits of bonds under the plan of settlement with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company has been extended to Monday, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M. After this date bonds will be received, if at all, only upon payment of such penalty as may be decided upon.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
24 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
Feb. 20, 1895.

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

Notice to Holders of First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company having been requested to commence proceedings to foreclose the above-mentioned mortgage, an agreement for the protection of the bondholders in the enforcement of their security has been prepared, and has been already signed by the holders of a majority of the bonds outstanding. Bondholders desiring to participate may do so by depositing their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William Street, New-York City, on or before March 15, 1895.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds so deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., 3 Broad Street, New-York.

WILLIAM JAY HUNT,
MARK T. COX,
C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
} COMMITTEE OF BONDHOLDERS.

ST. PAUL

didn't "sell lower immediately," still it is only up ¼ per cent., as against 1 or 2 per cent. in other things, so you have a chance to get off cheap.

A BOOK

we are issuing will tell you the highest and lowest prices each month for 27 years, of WHEAT, CORN, PORK, OATS, LARD, and SHORT RIBS, and a lot of other things—it is at the service of customers, and, although not compiled by ourselves, (we never buy books and pretend we burned midnight oil in composing them,) is none the less valuable.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY OWNS THE cheapest and best electric light and power system in the world. The stock will pay huge premiums and constant dividends.

State-right certificates for sale in hundred-share lots at 10 cents per share. Send for particulars.
PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY,
305 Carter Building, Boston.

Financial.

Brooklyn Elevated Co.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.
Michigan Peninsular Car Co.
Herring-Hall-Marvin Securities.

Bought by

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Face Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONG Island Traction Co.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Traction Co. will be held at the offices of the company, 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, February 21st, and will open Wednesday, March 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dividends.

Office of
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 10.
207 Produce Exchange, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable March 1, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Feb. 21 and opened at 9 A. M. March 4.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due March 1, 1895, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
83 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York Monday, Feb. 25, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1895, and will reopen March 1, 1895, at 10 A. M.

T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 16, 1895.

SINGERS ABOARD THE MAJESTIC

Mlle. Brema to be Heard in German Opera—H. Plunket Greene's Tour —Other Arrivals.

After a fine Winter passage of six days four hours and two minutes, the White Star steamship Majestic arrived here yesterday. She experienced strong southwest and northwest winds during the entire passage.

Among her 250 cabin passengers were two singers, Mlle. Brema and H. Plunket Greene. Mlle. Brema is the star of the German opera company which will open at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday night.

Mlle. Brema is of English-German parentage. She was born in Liverpool, England. After she had scored repeated and unqualified success at Bayreuth last Summer, she was summoned to Brussels, when other triumphs crowned her performances.

Mlle. Brema will stop at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, at Sixty-sixth Street and the Boulevard. She expects to remain until the latter part of May or early in June.

Plunket Greene, the baritone, is on his third visit to the United States. Mr. Greene will sing in the larger cities of the East before he starts for home again.

Sir Donald Smith, K. C. M. G., and Lady Smith of Montreal were passengers on the big liner. They were driven to the Grand Central Station, where they took a special car on the New-York Central for Montreal at 6:25 P. M.

Other notables arriving were J. Howard Duer, E. R. Hymen, Major Cismo Little, Lady Gwedolin Little, J. J. Collins, Thomas Ritchie, and E. Petrie Hoyle.

THE TRIAL OF THE TRAIN ROBBERS BEGINS

A Large Crowd in Attendance and a Strong Guard at the Jail.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Va., Feb. 20.—Stafford Court House was packed with people to-day to attend the trial of Morganfield and Searcey, the train robbers. Before the arraignment of Morgan, or Morganfield, he entered, through his counsel, pleas in abatement, contending that the Grand Jury was not properly empaneled, and that he could not be tried for another offense than the one for which he was extradited. After arguments by counsel, both pleas were rejected.

The last count in the indictment, charging conspiracy to rob, was quashed, and the motion to quash the other counts was overruled. At this point the court discharged the jury till Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. The defense then entered a general and special demurrer to the indictment.

To-night a heavily-armed guard occupies the cell with each of the men and guards patrol the outside of the jail, while lanterns hang all around it and light up the whole premises.

YOUNG ANDREW BALDWIN DROWNED

His Little Brother and Sister Were Rescued by Three Good Men.

BAYSHORE, L. I., Feb. 20.—While skating on a canal on the premises of Mrs. Ellen S. Mowbray here to-day with his brother Lawrence, aged ten, and his sister Amy, aged seven. Andrew Baldwin, aged fourteen, broke through the ice and was drowned.

His sister and brother, while endeavoring to rescue him, also fell in.

Capts. Samuel Hulse and George Watts and Postmaster Josiah Robbins succeeded in reaching the spot in time to save Lawrence and Amy. They were unconscious.

While endeavoring to recover the body of Andrew, the ice gave way and Capt. Hulse went under, but he was quickly pulled out. Andrew's body was found.

Officers of Good Government Club F.

At a meeting last evening of the Trustees of Good Government Club F at their clubhouse, 524 Hudson Street, these officers were elected: President—L. J. Callanan; First Vice President—Edward A. Meridan; Second Vice President—S. Carman Harriot; Third Vice President—Edward B. Merrill; Fourth Vice President—John Stanton; Secretary—John P. Faure; Treasurer—Charles L. Coppins.

TROY POLICE BILL PASSED

The Senate Adopts the Measure After a Long Discussion.

DEMOCRATIC PROTESTS UNHEEDED

A Bill Introduced in Assembly to Form a State Board of Charities Under the New Constitution.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Eighteen Republican Senators voted for and passed to-day the iniquitous Troy Police bill, which contains all the features that made the Buffalo Police bill odious to the people of the State, and largely contributed to driving William F. Sheehan into retirement. Out of respect to public sentiment, Senator Mullin has heretofore kept the bill in the shadow, but to-day he called it up.

Senator Collins, (Dem., Rensselaer,) who represents the Troy district, offered an amendment similar to a provision contained in Lexow's New-York Police bill, that the Mayor appoint four Commissioners, two from each of the big political parties.

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, explained that there could be no objection to this amendment, because it proposed to give to the Mayor of Troy the same authority as the Legislature proposed to give to the Mayor of New-York.

"There are Mayors and Mayors," exclaimed Senator Mullin, laconically.

Senator Cantor resumed, saying that the real trouble was that the Mayor of Troy was a Democrat, while New-York was supposed to have a Republican Mayor, although there had recently been suspicious rumblings in the Republican Party over some of his actions. In Troy a deal had been made between certain Republicans and a defeated Democratic candidate, which was the real cause of the proposed legislation. Senator Cantor further called attention to the action of the Assembly in previously passing a resolution denouncing the principles of this very bill. He thought this hurried action might be to determine what vote there was against the New-York Police bill, to test the strength opposed to Mayor Strong, and he also thought the proposed action suspicious, as following so close on the coming of a noted political leader to this city.

The amendment was voted down. Senator Cantor then twitted the majority with not daring to discuss the bill, and said it was absolutely defenseless.

He believed this was the first bill to be forced through according to instructions, but warned the majority that the measure would strike a snag in the Assembly.

Senator McMahon called this form of legislation "vicious."

Senator O'Connor remarked that Troy was unequaled for "pure cussedness" in the State. There are doubts if the present Mayor was ever elected, and the committee has reported a bill making "the punishment fit the crime."

Senator Parker wanted to see uniform legislation for all localities. He opposed bipartisan commissions anywhere.

The bill was passed and was sent to the Assembly.

The Legislature voted to-day to adjourn from to-morrow over Washington's Birthday until Monday night.

The Senate has ordered to third reading the Lawson (Rep., New-York,) bill prohibiting the flying of any other than the American flag on the public buildings of the State.

One of the most important bills of the session, made necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution, was introduced in the Assembly this morning by Mr. Ainsworth of Oswego, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It has been prepared by the State Board of Charities, under Sections 11, 12, and 13 of Article VIII., which authorizes the Legislature to provide for a State board to visit and inspect all institutions, State, county, or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, so long as they are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character, excepting those that come under the jurisdiction of the State Commission in Lunacy and the State Prison Department.

The members of the board are to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate. Existing laws affecting all these institutions shall be operative until the enactment of the Ainsworth bill.

The new bill provides for the continuation of a board of eleven members, one each from each judicial district of the State, with one additional member from Kings and two additional from New-York. The term of office is to be eight years. Any person who is a Trustee, Manager, Director, or other administrative officer of any of the institutions included under this act is barred as a Commissioner. The general duties, as prescribed, specify that the board shall visit, inspect, and maintain a general supervision of all institutions, societies, or associations which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character, whether State or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are made subject to its supervision by the Constitution.

1. To aid in securing the just, humane, and economic administration of all institutions subject to its supervision.

2. To advise and instruct the officers of such institutions in the performance of their official duties.

3. To aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the dependent classes, and to approve or reject plans for their construction or improvement.

4. To approve or not approve the organization and incorporation of institutions, as authorized by law.

5. To investigate the management of all institutions made subject to the supervision of the board, and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with their management, and the care and relief of the dependent classes in institutions, at home or in transit.

6. To secure the best sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions, and to protect and preserve the health of the inmates.

7. In the case of institutions having the care of children, to secure the establishment and maintenance of such industrial, educational, and moral training as is best suited to the needs of the inmates.

8. To establish rules and regulations for the reception, retention, and discharge of inmates of all institutions, societies, and associations subject to its supervision.

9. To investigate the condition of the poor seeking public aid, and advise measures for their relief.

10. To administer the laws providing for the care, support, and removal of State and alien paupers and the support of pauper Indians.

11. To collect statistical information in respect to the property, receipts, and expenditures of all institutions, societies, and associations subject to its supervision, and the number and condition of the inmates thereof, and the poor receiving public relief.

The board is to elect a President and Vice President from its own members, and a Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Any member of the board may take testimony or proofs in relation to any matter affecting the board.

The institutions under the control of the board include reformatories, asylums of institutions for idiots, for epileptics, for the deaf, for the blind, poorhouses, almshouses, orphan asylums, and all asylums, hospitals, (except hospitals, houses, and retreats for the insane,) and institutions, societies, and associations, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, private or otherwise, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, reformatory, or correctional character or design.

On visiting these institutions inquiry shall be made to ascertain:

1. Whether all parts of the State are equally benefited by the institutions requiring State aid.

2. The merits of any and all wants on the part of any such institution for State aid, for any purpose other than usual expenses thereof, and the amount required to accomplish the object desired.

3. The sources of public moneys received for its aid and as to their proper and economical expenditure.

4. If its objects are accomplished.

5. If the laws and the rules and regulations of this board in relation to it are fully complied with.

6. Its methods of industrial, educational, and moral training, if any, and whether the same are best adapted to the needs of its inmates.

7. The condition of its finances generally.

8. The methods of government and discipline of its inmates.

9. The qualifications and general conduct of its officers and employes.

10. The condition of its grounds, buildings, and other property.

11. Any other matter connected with or pertaining to its usefulness and good management.

12. Any Commissioner or officer of said board, or agent duly appointed, shall have full access to the grounds, buildings, books, and paper relating thereto.

Any officer, Superintendent, or employe of any such institution, society, or association who shall refuse to admit any member, officer, or authorized agent of the board for the purpose of visitation and inspection, or who shall refuse or neglect to furnish the information required by the board or any of its members, officers, or agents, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of $100 for each such refusal or neglect.

The right and powers hereby conferred may be enforced by an order of the Supreme Court.

The board is given full power to investigate by committee into the management of any institution and to remedy evils whenever found. Annual reports shall be made to the Legislature by every institution coming under the provision of the act, reporting to the board on or before Nov. 1 of each year.

Assemblyman Percy to-day introduced a bill which provides that the New-York City Commissioner of Street-Cleaning may at any time remove any member of the clerical or uniformed force, when in his opinion the good of the service requires it, and on the record shall be entered, "Removed by the Commissioner because in his opinion the good of the service requires it."

NO SKIRT DANCING FOR BOYS

NEW-YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL AUTHORITIES STRONGLY CONDEMN IT.

No School, They Declare, Should Allow Its Name to be Used with Any Such Exhibition.

The members of the New-York Board of Education and other educational authorities of the city have decided opinions as to the propriety of the presentation, with skirt-dancing accompaniment, of the musical burlesque "Cupid and Psyche" by the Dramatic Association of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. When a reporter for The New-York Times talked with several of them yesterday they expressed very forcibly their surprise that an institution as prominent as the Polytechnic should permit any of its students to masquerade in the garb of femininity on a public stage.

"What do I think of it?" said City Superintendent of Schools John Jasper, repeating the reporter's question. "Disgraceful! Absolutely and without mitigation, disgraceful!

"The playing of female rôles by the members of that school is positively without excuse, and those who have the power should not tolerate it.

"It is not elevating to morals or intellectuality, and certainly, in a school system there should be nothing that is not elevating. It is no excuse that this affair is to be conducted entirely apart from the actual educational features of the Polytechnic. It bears the name of the school. It uses the name of the institution for a purpose that is degrading.

"Of course, if a body of students of one of our schools should get together outside of school and present something of the kind as a body of individuals, we could take no cognizance, but once let them put on their work the name of any of our schools, and they would get a taste of discipline that they would not like."

When the reporter told Superintendent Jasper that, in an interview printed in The New-York Times of yesterday, President Cochrane of the Polytechnic had said that the institute authorities did not believe in these performances, the Superintendent said:

"Well, why doesn't he stop it? The entertainment—the exhibition, rather—is to be given in the name of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. It will harm that institute. The authorities surely have the right to protect their name from use for purposes they recognize as degrading and harmful to them.

"In our educational institutions the aim—the sole aim—is the improvement of the minds and the moral health of the pupils. We are so strict that in our readings, even for recreation, nothing is tolerated that does not tend to elevate."

Commissioner James Gerard said: "Eh! Young men in petticoats? What's that got to do with education? It's folly, shameful folly. It shouldn't be allowed. It's disgraceful, degrading. It can't help being harmful. I'm surprised that any Brooklyn institution of learning should allow its name to be used in connection with such an affair.

"If such a thing ever came to our notice in connection with a New-York public school, we'd make short work of it."

Commissioner Charles Strauss spoke very forcefully in condemnation of the plan of the Poly boys. "Such exhibitions as they propose to give," he said, "are wrong in principle. They should have no place in or about educational institutions. They hurt the work of schools in the diversion from study they are bound to create, and their moral effect must be harmful.

"No; the Faculty of the Brooklyn Polytechnic should not allow its name to be used in connection with such an exhibition as its students propose to make. It will harm the boys and it will harm their school."

Commissioner Moriarty did not care, to say much about the matter, because, he said, he thought the situation could be summed up in a very few words. "It's wrong," he said. "It is not a help to those boys in any way you look at it. It is a hurt to their manhood and morals."

Funds for Its Restaurant.

The Business Men's Relief Committee acknowedges the following donations in response to its appeal for funds to continue and extend its People's Five-Cent Restaurant, Grocery, and Fuel Depots:

R. G. Dun, $100; American Leather Company, $10; Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, $20; Passavant & Co., $10; E. J. Stake, $3; James E. Boyd, $5; W. R. H. Martin, $25; Sarah B. Mader, $5; John C. Giffing, $5; A. M. Sulter & Co., $5; John Bingham, $5; W. G. Dominick, $10; James C. Carter, $50; E. D. Worcester, $5; R. B. Ferris, $2; Mary Stuart Bierstadt, $100; Morris K. Jesup, $25; Mrs. S. R. Lesher, $5; T. G. Sellew, $50; William F. King, $27.38; Fords, Howard & Hulbert, $2; Samuel Riker, $10; the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, $10; Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, $5; Miss Schenck, $5; Mrs. Cephas Brainerd, $10; Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, $25; Sophie King Porter, $10; Mrs. Robert Hoe, $10; Horace See, $10; Isaac N. Seligman, $10; Mrs. J. Butler Wright, $5; Alice Keteltas, $10; Frederick E. Hyde, $10; Henry Elfert, $2; Charles F. Root, $25; John A. King, $50; De Witt J. Seligman, $10.

Contributions may be sent to John P. Townsend, Treasurer, at the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway.

Three Years for Bribery.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—Councilman Nurna Dudossat, representing the Seventh Ward in the City Council, was to-day sentenced to three years in the State penitentiary for bribery. A similar sentence was passed on Attorney Ambrose Smith, convicted of embezzling $1,000 from his client, C. W. Sterry of New-York.

BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

Hearings on Some of the Important Measures at Albany.

THE BILL FOR A GREATER NEW-YORK

Opposed Chiefly by Brooklyn Citizens Who Fear the Proposed Consolidation with This City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The hearing on the Greater New-York bill was continued before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon. It was opened by Mr. Grout, who is a partner of Judge Gaynor and a vigorous supporter of the proposed consolidation. He spoke briefly, and was followed by Rufus L. Scott, who also warmly advocated the bill, asserting that New-York was gradually becoming a centre of big business houses, and that half the wards were actually decreasing in population.

Senator Ahearn denied this, and was referred to the figures for the lower wards. Mr. Scott asserted that those who work in New-York are as much a part of its population as those who die there. He favored consolidation because it would result in a greater city, a richer and healthier city, and in more happiness to all concerned.

Commissioner Linton of the Consolidation Commission was next heard, and made a defense of the acts of that body and of the proposed bill. He said there was no opposition except in Brooklyn, and that the people ought to be ashamed of it. He denied that the commission's work was ended, and said this claim was only made by those who hoped it would be. He also denied the charge that the commission had ever tried to force consolidation.

After dwelling at length on the work that the commission had done, he declared that he could not understand why the Brooklyn papers were unanimously opposed to consolidation. Mr. Linton concluded by asserting that there was nothing in the constitutional objection raised to the bill.

Commissioner Parker followed, also asserting that the Constitution did not interfere. He believed that the bill had been drawn to meet every possible objection.

Col. Sprague, who said he appeared as a citizen and business man, asked that the people be given the benefit of consolidation. He said the people had voted for it, and the committee was in duty bound to act on the bill favorably. He asserted that the opposition was only to defeat the object of the measure, and presented to the committee a long list of representative business men of Brooklyn who favored consolidation.

Mr. Redfield, President of the League of Loyal Citizens, denied that they had ever employed an attorney to appear here; neither had they canvassed the city to get the 55,000 names of objectors. He denied the truth of Mr. Linton's statement that the commission had not tried to force consolidation, and offered pamphlets to show that they had issued documents urging it. He also repeated the charge that the commission had shown bad faith in not keeping its ante-election promises about consolidation. He said the league objected to consolidation in any form, and insisted that the privilege of examining conditions should be allowed.

Mr. A. A. Low spoke in behalf of Brooklyn against the bill. He said the rumor was already afloat that after consolidation the great metropolitan district thus formed was to be separated from New-York State. Brooklyn is a city of native-born citizens, less than one-third of its population being foreigners. New-York is largely dominated by European influences, and the people of Brooklyn feel that they should be allowed to remain a distinctly American city.

After some further discussion, the hearing was adjourned to next Thursday, which will be final.

THE WHIPPING-POST BILL.

To be Reported, with Wife Beaters Exempted from Its Provisions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of New-York City argued before the Senate Judiciary and the Assembly Codes Committee this afternoon in favor of his bill, which proposes to adopt the whipping post in this State as a punishment for certain offenses, in addition to the State prison sentence.

It provides that whenever a male person shall be convicted of a felony consisting in or accompanied by the inflicting of physical pain or suffering upon the person of another, the court wherein such conviction is had may in its discretion, in addition to the punishment now prescribed by law for such felony, direct the inflicting of corporal punishment upon such convict. The sentence shall specify the number of strokes or lashes, which shall not exceed forty in number, to be laid upon the bare back of the convict within a time specified, by means of a whip or lash of suitable proportions and strength for the purpose. Such corporal punishment shall be inflicted by a keeper or other officer of the prison to be designated by the Warden, within the prison inclosure, and in the presence of such Warden and of a duly licensed physician or surgeon, but in the presence of no other person, and the Warden and physician or surgeon within thirty days thereafter shall certify in writing the fact of the inflicting to the court imposing the sentence.

Mr. Gerry gave a history of corporal punishment since first in vogue. That corporal punishment will stop and check certain crimes, he said, is shown by the lessening of garroting in England since corporal punishment was provided for in such cases. Such has been the case in the State of Delaware, where to-day almost every State prison offence is accompanied by corporal punishment. Corporal punishment is also in vogue in other States. There is no doubt of the deterrent effect of corporal punishment, and thus you decrease the inmates of our State prisons and aid matterially in reducing the State taxes.

Mr. Gerry said that the whipping post would assure protection to citizens upon whom felonies are committed, such as burglary or highway robbery. Where now the victim would be struck to the ground or perh

STEINWAY CASE IS NOW CLOSED

LAWYERS HAVE UNTIL MARCH 22 TO SUBMIT THEIR BRIEFS.

Cross-Examination of the Vice President of the Corporation—What He Says of the Plaintiff's Assertions.

The suit brought by Henry W. T. Steinway for an accounting of the affairs of Steinway & Sons was concluded yesterday before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court.

The closing day's session was devoted to the cross-examination of Charles Steinway, Vice President of the corporation, by Wheeler H. Peckham, the plaintiff's counsel.

Mr. Steinway said that the plaintiff had always been satisfied with the manner in which the firm gave to charities and made other donations.

"He never made any complaint to you, or you to him?"

"Never."

"Then what do you mean in this letter," asked Mr. Peckham, producing a letter that the witness had written to the plaintiff from Europe in 1891. "You say that it is a curse to the business that the firm has to carry such enormous accommodations in the accounts of bills receivable."

"Yes, I wrote that."

"And is that not a complaint?"

"No. I only express myself as sorry that the business is such that these accommodations are necessary, and say it would be well if they could be done away with, but they cannot."

"Now, you go on to say," said Mr. Peckham, reading, "'This accommodation is a curse to our business, and should be a warning to us. Every endeavor should be made to eliminate this cancer from our business during 1891. There would then be plainer sailing, and this continued shortness of money that S. & S. have been suffering from for years would disappear.' Did you write that?"

"Certainly."

"And this is not a complaint?"

"No; as I said before, the business could not be run without those accommodations. They are the curse of the piano business."

"The accounts show that the accommodations to the Matthew Gray Company amounted to $282,600, and to Bauman Brothers & Co. to $248,000. Do you know of any company that William Steinway was not a stockholder in that was accommodated?" demanded Mr. Wheeler, with a show of triumph.

"There were several."

"Name one," said Mr. Peckham, impressively.

The witness promptly named six, and Mr. Peckham dropped the matter.

Henry W. T. Steinway was called in rebuttal, and then the case was declared closed. Judge Beekman gave both sides until March 22 to submit briefs.

CONTESTING HIS FATHER'S WILL

E. H. Noyes Was Ignored When the Estate Was Divided.

E. H. Noyes, who is contesting his father's will, got a severe scoring yesterday at the hands of a witness called for the proponents.

Mr. Noyes's father was William C. Noyes, the banker, who was engaged in business at 96 Broadway and lived at 60 West Forty-eighth Street. Mr. Noyes died in October last, leaving a considerable fortune. Under the provisions of the will, which he executed on May 13, 1893, he left all his estate to his widow, daughter, and son, J. W. Noyes, but entirely ignored his eldest son, E. H. Noyes.

The latter interposed objections to the probate of the will, declaring that it was executed as a result of undue influence exerted on his father, and the case came to trial yesterday before Surrogate Arnold.

J. J. Thomason, the lawyer who prepared the will after directions received from Mr. Noyes, was examined as a witness, and testified that Mr. Noyes had told him that the reason he did not wish his eldest son to have any part in the proceeds of his estate was because the son had been in so many escapades and had caused so much trouble for the family that he had disowned him entirely. He stated that Mr. Noyes was perfectly competent to execute the will at the time he signed it, and that no undue influence was brought to bear upon him to have him sign it.

On cross-examination, the lawyer swore that the contesting son had been lodged in jail in Berlin, and the constant difficulties and scrapes that he became involved in had caused no end of trouble for his father, who had spent a great deal of money to secure his release from jail, in fact, more than the share of the estate that he would be entitled to.

Mr. Thomason also testified that he had seen a number of letters in the possession of the testator referring to the many troubles which the eldest son had gotten into, and, furthermore, that he had also been lodged in Ludlow Street Jail in connection with one of the difficulties that he was concerned in. He knew from Mr. Noyes, he declared, that he and his son had not been on friendly terms for many years, and, in fact, had not spoken since 1874.

Charles E. Francis, who witnessed the execution of the will, was also examined. He testified that the legal requirements were complied with when Mr. Noyes signed the will, and that he understood perfectly what he was doing at the time, and no undue influence was exerted upon him.

The hearing will be continued on Feb. 28.

MRS. DAVIS GOT THE DIVORCE.

Letter Written by the Husband Was Not in His Favor.

Edward E. Davis is only a driver, but he shines as a letter writer. His wife, who is suing him for a limited divorce, says that he comes of a good family in England, and that he has a considerable estate there.

On the trial of the case yesterday, before Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, Mrs. Davis, a delicate, refined-looking young woman, testified that her husband had abandoned her on May 4, 1894.

Davis admitted the abandonment. He said that his wife had a terrible temper, that she drank to excess, and that she had once threatened to blow his brains out with a revolver.

After Judge Pryor had heard both sides he tried, as usual, to effect a reconciliation. Turning to the wife, he said:

"Can you live with this man?"

"Yes," replied the plaintiff, "if he will behave himself and treat me right."

"How about you?" asked the Judge of the husband.

"I would rather go to jail than to live with her," replied Davis.

Mrs. Davis's lawyer then read a specimen letter written by Davis to his wife after he had left her. In part, it reads as follows:

My Darling Wife: I can hardly ask you to forgive me. I know you will not do any such thing. Oh, God! how I do repent of what I have done. God knows you have been a good and pure wife to me, much better than I have been a husband. How you do haunt me when I am asleep or awake. Your sweet face is even on the paper I am writing on. I have more than once had my pistol in my hand to end my cursed life, but something tells me not to do it. I have not spent the $400 I stole from you. It will last longer than I will last.

After hearing this letter read and eliciting further testimony, Judge Pryor granted Mrs. Davis a separation, with alimony.

MRS. MAUBEC'S NEW SUIT.

It Is Alleged Her Husband Is Dodging Payment of Alimony.

Charles Maubec, it is alleged, is dodging the payment of $350, a month's alimony to his wife, and yesterday proceedings were begun to satisfy Mrs. Maubec's claim and the claim of her attorneys for a one-thousand-dollar counsel fee.

Mr. Maubec is a wealthy wine merchant, a member of the firm of Carpey & Maubec, at 18 Cedar Street. He failed to comply with the decree of the Court of Common Pleas, which awarded his wife counsel fees and alimony. The decree of the court required him to give a bond of $10,000 for the payment of the monthly alimony, and this, too, he has neglected to do.

It is charged that soon after the decree was granted Mr. Maubec left the city and went to New-Orleans in order to avoid the consequences of his refusal. An application was made yesterday to Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas for the appointment of a receiver for his property, in proceedings for its sequestration, and as there was no opposition to the motion it was granted.

Mrs. Maubec is the daughter of William D. Jourdan of Missouri, and the granddaughter of John Sevier, who was once Governor of Tennessee. She was married to Mr. Maubec in San Francisco in 1888. She had previously been the wife of John Shawhan, to whom she was married in 1858. She claims that she had about $1,000,000 at the time of her marriage, but when her husband separated from her and declined longer to live with her, because of his alleged admiration for a Mrs. Bowman, she was almost penniless.

Mrs. Maubec is now suing Mrs. Bowman to recover $25,000 damages for the alienation of her husband's affections.

COMPLIMENT FOR MAX HENNE.

Judge Says He Would Make a Better Lawyer than Milk Peddler.

On the strength of Judge Pryor's judgment, Max Henne may conclude to hang up his milk measures and go in for Blackstone.

Henne, who drives a milk wagon, appeared before the Judge yesterday to explain why he should not be required to pay his wife $25 counsel fee and $8 a week alimony in a suit which she has brought for a limited divorce. Henne said he had no lawyer and proceeded to argue his own case with so much self-possession that the Judge said:

"You have evidently mistaken your calling. You would make a better lawyer than a milk peddler."

Henne satisfied the Judge that he was not able to pay more than $6 a week to his wife, and time was given to him to pay the counsel fee in installments.

Lawyer Disobeyed the Court.

Lawyer Henri Prissprich appeared before Judge Pryor in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in withdrawing $700 from bank after being served with an injunction directing him not to do so. A judgment was obtained against the lawyer for $170 by F. J. McKarda several months ago.

Upon examination in supplementary proceedings it was developed that Prissprich had $700 in several banks. He was enjoined from withdrawing the money. Yesterday the lawyer said he had been forced to use the money to settle older claims.

Judge Pryor directed the laywer to file affidavits to that effect, and reserved decision.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason was before Judge O'Brien and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday as the plaintiff in an action brought against Mrs. Caroline Mehrbach, the widow of Moses Mehrbach, to recover the value of bonds which he placed with Mehrbach several years ago as security. The ex-Mayor had a note for $40,000, which he got Mehrbach to indorse for him. As security for the indorsement he gave to Mehrbach ten bonds of the Long Island Surface Railroad. Gleason has paid the note, but the bonds were never returned to him. Judge O'Brien directed a verdict that Mrs. Mehrbach return to the ex-Mayor the ten bonds in question or their value, which is placed at $5,000.

—United States Commissioner Shields yesterday discharged Patrick Mahoney, in whose possession thirty-six counterfeit silver dollars were found when he was arrested last Thursday night, with two other men, for forcibly entering the house of Daniel Reardon, at 210 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. Mahoney said that he found the money in an elevated railroad train.

—George Harrison, a stonecutter, living at 149 East Eighty-fifth Street, was convicted in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday afternoon of assault in the second degree, with the strongest possible recommendation of mercy from the jury. The complainant was John Morris, the President of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of New-York and Vicinity.

—William C. Applegate, who achieved so much notoriety as a "green-goods" witness before the Lexow investigating committee, was arraigned before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of larceny. He pleaded not guilty. He, it is charged, had tried to pawn an overcoat which had been stolen.

—Henry T. Pincus of Chicago, who was arrested on Feb. 18 charged with having wrongfully converted to his own use $200 worth of goods belonging to George Harris & Co. of Greene Street, was released yesterday by the Sheriff upon giving $300 bail.

—Capt. Samuel Risk of the Mallory line steamer Nueces, who was arrested last Friday, charged with feloniously assaulting his steward, Henry Rhodes, on the high seas on Feb. 11, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Shields.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—The motion calendar will not be called until Friday, March 1, at 11 A. M.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Blake Manufacturing Company vs. Woolston.

Class III.—2—Cruikshank vs. Wells.

Class IV.—3—Matter of Union Chemical Works. 4—Tilden Trust vs. Tilden. 5—Welch vs. James A. Welch Company. 6—Shannon vs. Pentz. 7—Clausen vs. Schwarz. 8—Irwin vs. Auld.

Class VII.—9—Friedman vs. Catalano. 10—Leopold vs. Fatman. 11—Welchers vs. Smith. 12—Goetshin vs. McGoldrick. 13—Coher vs. Bikur. 14—Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company.

Class VIII.—15—State Bank vs. Parsons. 16—Solin vs. Harris. 17—Matter of Mulry. 18—Walker vs. Myers Excursion and Navigation Company. 19—Rowland vs. Baker. 20—Matter of Baker. 21—MacColl vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 22—Matter of Irene Mill and Mining Company. 23—McVay vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 24—Matter of McCue. 25—Fletcher vs. American Surety Company. 26—Matter of American Champion Gaslight Company. 27—Daniel vs. Hoyt. 28—Schell vs. Greene. 29—Matter of Simon. 30—Cooke vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 31—Wade vs. Goldsmith. 32—Matter of Blair. 33—N. K. Fairbank Company vs. Blaut. 34—Sander vs. Eisenmann Photo Company. 35—Sander vs. Eisenmann. 36—People vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, (matter of Gendron Iron Wheel Company.) 37—Gano vs. Crowell. 38—Douglass vs. Perkins Envelope Company. 39—Jay vs. Wolfe. 40—Bennett vs. Wittner. 41—Lazard vs. Lichtenstein. 42—Tenneray vs. Roe. 43—Merritt vs. Fowler. 44—Brett vs. Montauk Iron Works. 45—Fleet vs. Altman. 46—Cohen vs. Schelinsky. 47—Palmer vs. Mack. 48—De Freitas vs. Mack. 49—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 50—Bassford vs. Benedict. 51—Spiess vs. Einstein. 52—Brown vs. Stevens. 53—Berliner vs. Berliner. 54—Gradler vs. Schaffer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.
2537—O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Feb. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 1485—Ten Eyck vs. Pougera. 1453½—Union Railway Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1211—Cohen vs. Cohen. 1415—Gullfoyle vs. Pierce. 1534—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer. 164—Vietor vs. Hertzfield. 369—Abegg vs. Rosenthal. 646—Henderson vs. Henderson. 996—Kyle vs. Rhodes. 766—Reilly vs. Freeman. 733—Oil City Tube Company vs. Ransom. 1255—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 1356—James vs. Ninth National Bank. 587—Goldsmith vs. Boynton. 1402—Einstein vs. Buffalo General Electric Company. 1527—Auffmordt vs. Klingenstein. 1847—Raritan Woolen Mills vs. Wolf. 1800—Work vs. Hawley. 1341—Coleman vs. Bayliss. 1871—Jacobs vs. Harrison. 971—Rosenthal vs. Engel. 1000—Richmond vs. Richmond.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

4636—Timpson vs. The Mayor, &c. 2530—Fox vs. Rural Home Company. 984—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. British-American Association. 59—Cunningham vs. Jutson. 2761—Nathan vs. Krakower. 656—Elsas vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2612—Duffy vs. Jeroloman. 2017—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 2455—Blumenthal vs. Backer. 2568—Oriental Bank vs. Leeds. 2649—Stokes vs. La Montagne. 5566—Blinn vs. The Mayor, &c. 4552—Higgins vs. Pierce.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2,933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

36—Liss vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 37—Same vs. same. 38—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 45—Bradstreet vs. Rendall. 50—Foster vs. Wilshusen. 102—Burstein vs. Feist. 14—Strickland vs. Phipps. 55—Odell vs. Belloni. 92—Meyers vs. Chase. 100—Wallace Muller Company vs. Valentine. 107—Langbein vs. Dackler. 64—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 3—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 17—Tunkel vs. The Mayor, &c. 24—Finn vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called.

1232—Coleman vs. Erie Transfer Company. 2448—Katz vs. Michaels. 555—Markowitz vs. Weinberger. 1320—Scavelling vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1321—Same vs. same. 1319—Hankelman vs. Tinsley. 1352—Carleton vs. Reed. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1309—Kessler vs. Mailler. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 917—Hoovenburger vs. Boonkamp. 1380—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company vs. North and East River Railroad Company. 1331—Strobel vs. Wegener. 1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. 1386—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1387—Same vs. same. 1323—Hartmann vs. Lohdin. 1332—Righi vs. Levy. 1335—Jampole vs. Liebeskind. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1338—Willis vs. Pollock. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1363—Wilson vs. Union Railway Company. 1367—Clark vs. Sonn. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1393—Crowley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1394—Torgerson vs. same. 1397—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1398—Hauffe vs. Jenkins.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1398.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

729—Carroll vs. Carroll. 462—Ruopp vs Ruopp.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1633—Stamford vs. Guidet.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1685—Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1088—Marcus vs. Horner. 1217—Hill vs. Buttel. 1030—Dobson vs. Herbert. 709—Simmons vs. Neuberger.

Short Cause—1431—Field vs. Inter-State Railway Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

1015—Will of John G. Adee, at 2 P. M.

Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M.—Justus H. Schmidtmann, William Homeyer, Annie E. Allerton, Moise Kahn, John Bisco, Josephine Taylor, Henrietta Cooper, Thomas Timbie; at 2 P. M.—Sophie Provost, née Le Mordie; Frank Selzer, Jane Ann Grant, Evelina Maden Harris.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills—1036—John Connor. 1030—Adelaide Spitzer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

800—Wilson vs. Connaughton. 843—Holmes vs. Kessler. 1249—Bernard vs. Cordts. 1390—Kell vs. Auth. 1376—Stewart vs. Hurowitz. 1398—Archer vs. Brall. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 198—Rien vs. Ten Eyck. 1392—Weinstein vs. Hall. 3415—Eppers, Smith & Wieman Company vs. Macy. 1373—Bremmer vs. Hallanan. 1391—Frobischer vs. Clancy. 1400—Robinson vs. Reilly. 1412—Moore vs. Donohue. 1413—Dietz vs. Ellers. 1400—Hatkoff vs. Gorman. 1424—Woolbach vs. Young. 2888—Meyer vs. Sexton. 1246—Venduso vs. Aitken. 863—Roma vs. Francolini. 2075—Gunthert vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1426—Chuck vs. Damon. 1428—Fletcher vs. Hadden. 1429—Conway vs. Roller. 1430—Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad vs. Koppel. 1431—Elliott vs. Sloane. 1432—Zimmerman vs. Hug. 1433—Kepes vs. Fuchs. 1434—Levian vs. Rodgers. 1435—Whiton vs. Berkaux.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1289—Rosendon vs. Cunninghous. 1290—Lesser vs. same. 2711—Stein vs. Sexton. 708—Wechsler vs. Auerbach. 899—Frenkman vs. Schneider. 900—Same vs. same. 1284—Nicoll vs. Premier Cycle Company. 1227—Nicoll vs. Raleigh Cycle Company. 462—Brush Electric Illuminating Company vs. Stripp.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1213—Toplitz vs. Langer. 300—Macknight vs. Cassell. 1107—Serrel vs. Brady. 3273—Page vs. John Griffiths Cycle Corporation. 3388—Sickles vs. Gross. 3380—Same vs. Keppick. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Ice Company. 485—Weyman vs. Schwab. 1088—Califano vs. Bove.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

Short Causes.—3170—Pottier & Stymus Company vs. Ramel. 3355—R. M. Gilmour Manufacturing Company vs. Williams. 3465—Tilli ghast vs. Flomerfelt. 3462—Thibaut vs. Stevens. 3501—Moorehouse vs. Morton. 3614—Boehm vs. Duffy. 3521—Brown vs. Lovell. 3392—Disken vs. Judson. 3467—Hanna vs. Gorman. 3539—Sacks vs. Levy. 3488—The State Bank vs. Talamo. 3558—Kumberg vs. Ramayon. 3579—Berg vs. Michael. 3402—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hummer. 3571—Henry Huber Company vs. Soles. 3527—Rolston vs. Robertson.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—155—Mason Stable Company vs. Lewis. 173—Whalen vs. Gorton.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1435.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Miller for The People.

1—Tuiful Tueszkwitz.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for The People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Lorenzo Sinatro. 2—John Tarace. 3—Michael Barbero. 4—John Gorevan, (2.) 5—Tom Yin Kim, (4.) 6—August Rute. 7—Thomas Balerd. 8—Thomas Lantry. 9—James Newman, John Donohue, and Joseph McGovern. 10 Paul Canzler. 11—Joseph Ramsey. 12—Henry W. Leonard. 13—William Armstrong. 14—Marshall L. White.

Pleadings.—1—James H. Torrens, (2.) 2—Frank Day. 3—John S. McLeod. 4—John Reilly. 5—Max Weinstein. 6—Israel Weisback. 7—John Howard. 8—Frank Moran and Daniel Bland. 9—Thomas J. Stein. 10—Michael Holland and Joseph Kiernan. 11—John Reagan. 12—Thomas Lee. 13—Thomas McLean. John Lydon, George Day, and Michael Walters. 14—John Lehr. 15—Jacob Rose and John Williston. 16—Giusseppi Bruno. 17—Henry Schroeder. 18—Charles Rungen, indicted as Richard Roe. 19—Henry Gassler, indicted as John Style. 20—Lena Becket, indicted as Jane Doe. 21—Gustave Hummel, indicted as John Styles. 22—Patrick Lavin, indicted as Richard Styles. 23—Thomas Brady. 24—William Rose, indicted as Richard Roe. 25—Frederick Noble, indicted as Richard Style.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Frici Buffo. 2—William McGee. 3—Abraham Traub. 4—John H. Leary. 5—Arthur J. Stettler. 6—Lizzie Hall. 7—Tiny Wolf. 8—Frank Scrimmazi. 9—Vincenzo Sileo. 10—Frederick Schwarz. 11—Vincenzo Tangerlo. 12—Antonio Romer. 13—Lee Gulin. 14—Chu Ung. 15—Lee Wah. 16—Chi Haw. 17—Wong Gow May. 18—Wong Yin, Young Wey, Lee Gee, Ling Sing, and Lin Goe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Lewis for The People.

1—Max H. Brauer. 2—William Cavanagh.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Parmly vs. Felbet—Clarence W. Francis.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Kennedy vs. Hanigan—Franklin Bien.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Blake vs. Newwitter—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Raynor vs. Thurston (three cases)—D. McLean Shaw.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Sophia E. Beach vs. Jacob B. Weinberg et al.—James J. Nealls.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—John A. Aspinwall vs. John Duffy, as administrator, &c.—Sidney Harris. Mary Maubec vs. Charles Maubec—Clifford W. Hartridge.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, J.—John F. Luther vs. George A. Schnauper—Seward Baker.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.

692—Prout vs. Chisolm. 741—Martin vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 667—Ward vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 803 and 804—Niagara Brewing Company vs. Thimig. 809—Hahn vs. Columbia Insurance Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 534—Webster vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 353—Cheiks vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 840—Ehmer vs. Title Trust Company. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 488—Griffith vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. 1925—Ryan vs. Sperry. 1920—O'Rourke vs. Board of Supervisors. 1865—Clark vs. Clark.

Highest number reached on regular call, 886.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.

110—McDermott vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 114—Van Vranken vs. Brown. 4—Haegele vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 12—Seitz vs. Clear. 37—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company vs. Jansen. 47—Burrows vs. McMurray. 51½—Newcomb vs. Wright. 56—Levy vs. Brierlein. 78—Lahey vs. Case. 81—Garvey vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 92—Phillips vs. Lake. 121—Miller vs. Miller. 123—Wright vs. Miller. 124—Ryder vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 125—Long Island City Railroad Company vs. Long Island City. 126—Budweisser Brewing Company vs. United Brewers' Association.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

1129—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 963—Wynne vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1097—Weir vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 962—McGovern vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 959—Hughes vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1022—Grady vs. Gallaghan. 1101—McCabe vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1045—Smith vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 661—Muller, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1154—Suthergill vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1071—Parfit vs. Wise. 1014—Mertz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 997—Blum vs. Ibert. 1111—Meister, administrator, &c., vs. Sharkeys Monument Works. 990—Hanscom vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1300—Lee vs. Thatford. 1910—Zboynski vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1911—Jones, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 977—Cardillo vs. Gallo.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.

183—Nassau Electric Railroad vs. White, Commissioner, &c., et al. 171—Felocco vs. Waterbury et al. 173—The People, &c., vs. City of Brooklyn. 1040—Knurck vs. Knurck. 190—Bounebeau vs. Bounebeau. 186—Laisa vs. Laisa. 191—Meiller vs. Meiller.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The will of Albert E. Hallam. The accounting in the estates of Balthasar Kern, John McGrath, John Draily, Frederick S. Thompson, Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., Rachel L. Munroe, Helen M. Oldner, Sarah Ann Van Wagner, Amelia Muller, Edmund Greenland, Emily M. Miller, James Ainslie, Jr., Charles Rasweiller. The estates of Timothy C. Cronin, Hector Toulin, and Nancy Mullen. The real estate of Mary A. Wilson. The transfer tax, Catharine Curley and Hyman Cohn. Contested calendar at 10:30. No. 7—Will of Sarah D. Williams.

THEY WANT THEIR MONEY

Three Men Charge United Commercial Exchange Officers with Swindling.

President George B. Townsend, Secretary Benjamin A. Dare, and Treasurer A. J. Alsbach of the United Commercial Exchange, who were arrested on Tuesday on charges of swindling, were held in $1,500 bail each in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for examination to-day.

The Exchange was started last year, and has luxurious offices at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street. Apparently the Exchange has been doing a good real estate and insurance brokerage business, and has kept three women typewriters busy all the time.

The complainant against the officers of the company was William B. McLachlan, of 40 Gramercy Park. McLachlan was out of work recently, and went to the Mutual Employment Agency, at 834 Broadway, saying he desired a position with some reputable real estate or insurance firm. He was sent to the United Commercial Exchange. There he saw President Townsend, he says, and was told that he would be paid $12 a week and a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross business he brought in, but he would have to purchase one share of stock at $100 as security for the faithful performance of his duty. He was told that if he wanted to give up the position at any time, the Exchange would purchase his stock. He was given a share numbered 19.

McLachlan was told to watch the newspapers, and when he saw any business property advertised for sale he was to call upon the seller and tell him the Exchange would take charge of the property and dispose of it for 10 per cent. commission. He was to secure a deposit if the Exchange's proposition was accepted, and he generally succeeded.

He waited two weeks for the payment of his first week's services, and then asked for his $100. He was told that the Exchange never refunded money in stock transactions.

Leo Silvera of 139 Washington Street and J. W. Doll of 342 West Forty-second Street joined in the complaint with McLachlan. Each had paid $100 and had the same experience, they said, as McLachlan.

Corbin's Free Port of Entry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Before the House Commerce Committee to-day, Mr. Campbell (Dem., N. Y.,) advocated the passage of the Senate bill authorizing Austin Corbin and Charles M. Pratt of New-York, and their associates, to establish a free port at Fort Pond Bay or elsewhere in the waters of Long Island. After hearing the argument, the bill was referred to a subcommittee, with instructions to report as soon as possible.

Fears for the John McDermott.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Feb. 20.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the brig John McDermott of this place, Capt. Charles T. Tooker. The brig is now twelve days overdue. She left Savannah for New-York in the middle of January, with a cargo of railroad ties, and has not been spoken since the big storm.

Several other vessels hailing from this port have not been heard from since they sailed.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Some Rate Problems in the West That May Lead to Trouble.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The meeting of the Immigrant Clearing House, which was to have been held to-day, to consider the attitude of the Grand Trunk Line in paying excessive commissions, was postponed until to-morrow on account of the absence of Chairman Caldwell. Inquiry among the roads interested shows the situation to be very bad.

The Soo Line claims that the situation is even worse on east-bound business than in the West. It asserts that the roads running East from Chicago are paying commissions of $4.25 on tickets to New-York, contrary to their agreement of Jan. 1, last, and to meet this the Soo Line has been paying a commission of $5 on immigrant tickets from St. Paul to New-York. The agreed commission of the lines between St. Paul and Chicago on New-York immigrant business is 75 cents a ticket. The Soo Line is adding this 75 cents to the alleged $4.25 commission made by roads out of Chicago.

It is thought that the Eastern lines cannot much longer keep from making reduced coal rates to meet those from the South. There is a meeting of coal lines in Pittsburg this week, and it is believed that some action will be taken, otherwise the Southern rate war may be soon expected to extend to the East. Of late, Eastern soft coal has not been able to compete with that from the Illinois and Indiana beds. Such coal is now selling at $2 per ton, and may go still lower.

Rate clerks will to-morrow begin getting out the sheets showing tariffs from St. Paul to Pacific coast points. The Omaha road has given notice that it will put in a first-class limited rate of $50 and a second-class limited rate of $40 from St. Paul to California points via Sioux City. These rates are made by addition of arbitraries on short-line rates from St. Paul to Spokane. They will, of course, be applicable through Omaha, and there is certain to be a protest from several members of the Western Trunk Line Committee. The question of whether they can be made applicable through all Missouri gateways will also arise, and have to be settled by Chairman Caldwell.

Northern Central Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Central Railway Company will be held to-morrow in Baltimore. The report which the President, George B. Roberts, will present, and which was made public here to-day, is a highly-satisfactory one, considering the depression of the last year.

The total earnings were $6,031,260, a decrease of $850,545. The expenses aggregated $4,234,111, a decrease of $529,039. This left a net profit of $1,797,144. The aggregate movement of bituminous coal was 1,999,921 tons, a decrease of 438,073 tons, and of anthracite coal, 3,995,793 tons, an increase of 34,095 tons.

The amount of grain received at the elevators at Canton, as compared with the previous year, was 5,726,455 bushels, a decrease of 5,635,709 bushels, which strongly reflects the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the export traffic.

Southern Railway Wages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The negotiations between the Southern Railway Company and its dissatisfied employes over the question of wages are apparently at a standstill. The committee of employes held a meeting this morning, but it will take no action until after the arrival of Chief Arthur and the other railway chiefs, who have been telegraphed for, in order that they might give advice and counsel in the settlement of the controversy. The chiefs are expected this evening.

Projected Coal Road Extension.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 20.—The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, which owns the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, has about closed a deal for the purchase of the Little Rock and Memphis Road. It is proposed to extend the latter via the southeast corner of Indian Territory into Northern Texas. The Kansas City roads are the biggest shippers of Alabama coal West. The opening up of a direct line into Texas will put Alabama coal into that territory in great quantities.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—B. C. Hoffman, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, says that he has received no official advices touching the boycott of his company by the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. He asserts that none of the charges of rate cutting and other irregularities frequently made against the Seaboard Company has been sustained.

—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has forwarded to Washington from Denver a petition to the Inter-State Commerce Commission praying that the roads from Chicago to the Pacific coast be compelled to cease discrimination in their freight rates against Denver, Pueblo, and other common points.

—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads in Washington spent an hour and a half yesterday discussing the various propositions before it looking to the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific roads. The discussion was general, but no conclusion was reached.

—The election of Frederick W. Vanderbilt as a Director of the Lackawanna Road, in place of the late Percy R. Pyne, naturally increases the Vanderbilt influence in the board, while it decreases the old and potent influence of the Moses Taylor estate.

—Secretary Herman Kobbe of the Atchison Reorganization Committee said yesterday that no new developments in the affairs of that company were looked for at present.

Legal

RESPECTS BRIEFLY PAID

Recorder Goff Says, "—Shouldn't Play with Edge Tools."

JUDGE COWING'S REMARKS SHARP, TOO

"No Man Who Is Unfair in His Dealings with His Fellow-Men Will Make a Fair and Impartial Judge."

The brief of Recorder Goff in support of Senator Robertson's bill to reorganize the Court of General Sessions, which was presented to the Committee on Cities Tuesday, and published exclusively in The New-York Times, was the subject of much discussion and comment in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday.

Judge Cowing, who charged the Grand Jury, of which William L. Skidmore is foreman, to take cognizance of the bill and investigate the court, was not disposed to talk about the proceedings before the committee. He said, however:

"The public is familiar with my views on the Robertson bill. I may say, parenthetically, that the Recorder cannot feel very well satisfied just now with the communication by the County Grand Jury, before whom he was a witness. I see, too, that he is willing to withdraw from the bill all that relates to his salary.

"This is in the line of propriety. If we wait, and ample time is given by the Committee on Cities, he may amend his bill until there is nothing left of it to act upon. So that time alone can develop what further will be done in the way of annuling and curtailment. As to the statements of the Recorder and those of his counsel, I cannot undertake to be so undignified as to enter into a controversy with them.

"Perhaps it is better to sum it all up in a few words:

"No man who is unfair in his dealings with his fellow-men will ever make a fair and impartial Judge.

"As to the statement of William Travers Jerome, that the Recorder only wanted the patronage that had been Recorder Smyth's, that is absolutely false. But I have done talking on the subject. What the outcome will be I shall not venture to predict."

"Have you," asked the reporter, "anything to say to that part of one of the briefs which said: 'Even the Grand Jury has not escaped from the same blighting influence. * * * If Judge Cowing would scan the present panel his scrutiny might be suitably rewarded'?"

"I have not, except to say that, to my knowledge, no member of the Grand Jury is unfit in any way for the position."

William Travers Jerome declined to explain the invitation to Judge Cowing to scan the personnel of the present County Grand Jury. He, however, said that at least one member of it prompted the hint. It was a question of propriety, of ethics, of whether certain persons suggested by an element hostile to clean municipal government ought to be sworn in as Grand Jurors.

These are the members of the present County Grand Jury:

William L. Skidmore, foreman, 49 West Fifty-second Street.
John A. Crane, merchant, 45 South Street.
G. P. Slade, treasurer, 309 Broadway.
George H. Stonebridge, builder, 72 East Eighty-third Street.
Alfred P. Dix, banker, 45 Wall Street.
Frederick C. Wagner, real estate, 52 Broadway.
Joseph Dillon, painter, 857 Sixth Avenue.
John Boardman, Jr., treasurer, 253 Broadway.
John L. Griffin, collector, 105 East Twenty-second Street.
Michael B. Fielding, cotton merchant, 13 William Street.
Samuel C. Oppenheim, real estate, 32 Thomas Street.
John McGinnis, Jr., 2 Wall Street.
David Chalmers, manager, 114 Liberty Street.
Theodore F. Vail, woolen merchant, 2,329 Broadway.
Philip Milligan, liquors, 1,261 Broadway.
William B. Merrall, grocer, 132 Chambers Street.
George S. Edgell, 192 Broadway.
Francis A. Murdock, 313 Fifth Avenue.
Jeremiah J. Campion, 20 East Tenth Street.
Louis M. Phelps, 87 Nassau Street.
J. Sinclair Armstrong, publisher, 51 East Tenth Street.
John J. Carle, druggist, 153 Water Street.
Rudolph E. Stoeckel, 35 Dey Street.

Recorder Goff said, after hearing part of what Justice Cowing had said:

"I have no reply or comment to make, except '—— shouldn't play with edged tools.' That is axiom for axiom."

Missing Ships and Pilots.

Capt. Michael Lyons of the pilot boat Herman Oelrichs, No. 1, who was carried away on the Lucania three weeks ago, returned on the Servia.

The pilot boat G. H. Warren, No. 5, is still somewhere outside. She has not been heard of in twenty days, but no fears are entertained for her safety.

The pilot boat Edwin Jordan, No. 9, put Pilot Frederick Beebe on board the ship Benlarig, from Caleta Buena to New-York, seventeen days ago. The ship arrived off Sandy Hook and was then driven out to sea by the blizzard, and nothing has been heard from her since.

The large British four-mast iron ship Bidston Hill, Capt. Jones, sailed from Hongkong on Sept. 3, 1894, and has not reached this port. A number of other ships that left the Asiatic ports from a month to six weeks later have arrived, and fears are entertained for her safety.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Majestic, from Liverpool.

A.—Oliver Adams.—B.—Mr. Baldwin, E. C. Barnes, D. S. Batchelor, G. E. Bean, R. R. Beard, R. Begg, S. Bellerby, Mr. and Mrs. P. Best, J. Bloch, J. Block, J. Boessneck, Otto Boessneck, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Miss Brema, Miss M. Brema, L. Correa de Brito, A. Breton, Henry J. Bridger, A. M. Bruce, A. F. Brundfit, Miss M. H. Burke.—C.—E. Callaert, J. R. Callender, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Carborough, W. S. Church, H. J. Cleeve, T. H. Cleeve, Charles Cockshutt, G. W. Collamore, H. Collins, J. J. Collins, Thomas Cond, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Connick, A. E. Cooke, C. R. Corning, T. B. Crossley.—D.—H. B. Davis, W. Dieterle, Rev. and Mrs. A. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dreicer, J. Howard Duer, Benjamin B. Duppa.—E.—G. K. B. Elphinstone.—F.—G. S. Fiddes, W. T. Fisher, P. H. Fleming, J. H. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fox, S. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Frothingham, J. W. Frothingham, Miss E. W. Frothingham.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. John Galt, J. Gilchrist, F. Gillespie, Duncan Glass, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gocher, E. W. Gray, Henry Plunket Greene, L. J. Grenlich, T. F. Gurry.—H.—George F. Hart, C. T. H. Helmsley, J. B. Henderson, J. W. Hector, Jefferson Hogan, F. Hoskins, Willard How, Mr. and Mrs. E. Petrie Hoyle, F. Hughes.—J.—A. Jardine, A. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Jowett, F. L. Judels.—K.—T. F. Keeley, Capt. Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Kilner, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Klipper.—L.—C. Lacroix, Stanley A. Latham, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, Miss Leigh, Major Cosmo Little, Lady Gwendolin Little, W. J. Lougee, J. Lowry, W. A. Lydon.—M.—Dr. R. H. Macdonald, J. Marshall, R. T. Martin, J. C. McEwan, Mr. McGilchrist, George McKean, A. W. McLean, A. W. W. Miller, Mr. Miroy, J. H. Moe, S. Mortimer, F. H. Mudge.—N.—L. A. Nares, Alexander Nelson.—O.—A. F. Oberteuffer, Jotham O'Brien, J. A. Ogilvy, T. W. Ogilvy.—P.—Arthur E. Pearson, J. Peebles, Miss Petrie, James Pike, N. Q. Pope, P. C. Pope, W. Powell, M. Putnam.—Q.—E. J. Quinlan.—R.—W. E. Remy, Thomas Ritchie, Edward Robetts, F. Douglas Robertson, Dr. E. H. Robertson, Dr. E. H. Robinson, Mrs. Tennant Ronalds, H. C. Rounds, W. T. Ryle.—S.—G. H. Van der Schuijt, R. Scott, Mr. Slingsby, Sir Donald Smith, Lady Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Smith, E. P. Solomon, E. K. Spinney, P. O. Staaf, T. E. P. Stebbens, A. M. Stickney, C. F. Street, E. C. Stephens, A. M. Swart.—T.—J. S. Talbot, Arthur Swaine, H. B. Swart.—T.—J. S. Talbot, Antonio Gil de Tejada, R. Thompson, A. P. Tippett, W. A. Todar, Mme. E. M. Turgeon.—V.—V. W. A. Todar, Mme. E. M. Turgeon.—V.—V. Vanlerberghe, A. Vogel, J. Voght.—W.—J. Walsh, Mr. Wauters, G. D. Webb, Mr. White, J. Wignall, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wise, H. Wotton.—Y.—N. A. Yuille. Miss Yuille.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SIGNS OF INCREASING BUSINESS BY THE BROKERS.

Dwellings and Business Property Sold —B. L. Kennelly's Good Sales at Auction.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for William K. Everdell, to Gutwillig Brothers, 3 and 5 West Eighteenth Street, being the easterly half of the St. Ann's Church property, 50 by 92 feet, at $120,000. The purchasers will erect an eight-story fire-proof business building on the site. The entire church property, 100 by 92, was recently bought for $192,000. Messrs. Southack & Co. have also sold for Louis Binsse, to William H. Rose, the four-story dwelling 40 West Nineteenth Street, at $60,000.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. Buck the four-story, twenty-five-foot front stone and brick dwelling 118 West Seventy-second Street, and for James Carlew, to Mrs. Mace, the four-story, twenty-foot front brownstone dwelling 120 West Eightieth Street. The same firm have resold 41 West Sixty-eighth Street, which was sold three weeks ago to Mr. Tucker, and they were also the brokers in the sale of the last two houses in the row built by the Messrs. Hall, in West Seventy-ninth Street.

Mr. Daniel Birdsall has bought from the Smith estate the leasehold of 10 Warren Street, five-story marble-front building, 25 by 100, at $25,000.

Mr. Lewis May, as executor of George King, has sold the business property at 28 White Street for $70,000.

Mr. Frank L. Fisher has sold for F. Hawkins, to H. Hauschild, at $110,000, the four four-story American-basement dwellings, 13 to 19 West Ninety-fourth Street; No. 13 is 20 feet wide, No. 15 is 19 feet, and the other two are each 18 feet wide.

Messrs. Shawson & Hobbs have sold for Walter D. Starr, to a builder, for immediate improvement, four lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Sixth Street, beginning 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, at $50,000. Three double flats, each 33.4 feet wide, will be built on the lots.

Mr. Morgan D. McMonegal has sold for Joseph R. Belanger, at $30,000, the five-story flat 77 West One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 89 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly conducted a series of sales, mainly by order of executors. The bidding was in general good and the prices obtained were regarded as quite fair. The best of the bidding was on the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 16 West Seventieth Street, south side, 215 feet west of Central Park West, occupied until her death by Mrs. Josephine Peyton. The purchaser was B. H. Herts, and the price $39,050. In an unfinished condition, this dwelling was sold about two years ago for $32,500. It measures 20 by 60 by 100.5.

The five-story and basement brick double tenement 1,655 Third Avenue, east side, 50.4½ feet south of Ninety-third Street, 25.2 by 100, was next put up. It brought $28,500 from B. B. Johnson.

The three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 159 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16 by 100.11, sold for $14,500, to B. F. Barnett. The two three-story and basement brick dwellings, 170 and 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, each 17 by 99.11, went to Joseph L. Liscomb at $8,525 each.

L. Katz bought, at $21,875, the five-story brick flat 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.11.

Considerable interest was shown in the offering by Mr. Kennelly of property on the east side of Third Avenue, beginning at the southerly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The corner itself, 24.11 by 80, with an old three-story brick building, was bid in at $48,500, as the auctioneer had been offered $50,000 for it at private sale. The property adjoining to the south, 2,315, 2,317, and 2,317½ Third Avenue, 50 by 80, was bought by E. Beaver at $74,000.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $14,000 each, to William S. Kernochan, the plaintiff, the three four-story brick tenements 405 to 409 West Forty-first Street, respectively 28.1¾, 27.11½, and 28.1¾ by 98.9.

The sales at auction to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 13 Catharine Slip, southeast corner of Water Street, 12.2 by 53.9 by 19.2 by 51.6, three-story brick building, with store.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 50 Cherry Street, south side, 37.5½ feet west of Roosevelt Street, 19.3¾ by 80 by 21.4 by 80, three-story and cellar brick building.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, referee, 231 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 350 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,250; on prior mortgage, $8,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 125 by 80.8 by 67 by jog 4 inches by 58 by 90, the Hermione, five-story brick apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $156,300.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, 692 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story and basement frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,520.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sales, two actions, Frederick P. Forster, referee, 537 and 539 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, beginning 250 feet east of the Boulevard, each 25 by 90.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, each, $17,280.

By 159 Liberty Street.—By Bernard Smyth, auction sale, 307 West Forty-second Street, north side, 120 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.4, four-story brick building with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Madison Avenue, east side, 60.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, three five-story brick tenements, by August Jacob, of 260 East Seventy-eighth Street; cost, $42,000.

Nos. 60 and 62 Eleventh Street, seven-story brick store, by Amund Johnson of 302 Fourth Avenue; cost, $75,000.

Willard Avenue, south side, 225 feet east of Second Street, (Woodlawn,) one and one-half-story frame shed, by Elizabeth Campbell; cost, $150.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Morris Steinhardt of 648 Madison Avenue; cost, $38,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Frederick D. Forster of 648 Madison Avenue; cost, $40,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Charles Gahren of 71 West Ninety-second Street; cost, $50,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Hirsch & Steinhardt; cost, $144,000.

Lenox Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets, ten five-story tenements, (brick,) by Charles Riley of 187 Lenox Avenue; cost omitted.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Martin Tully of 734 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; cost, $24,000.

Tenth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-third Street, four five-story brick flats, by John McKelvey of 412 West Forty-second Street; cost, $88,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Francis J. Schnugg; cost, $86,000.

No. 230 West Twentieth Street, south side, by Lombardi & Visimara, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $7,500.

Marsher Avenue, west side, 500 feet south of High Bridge Road, by John Karl, alterations to two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 61 Ann Street, by H. W. Banks, alterations to five-story brick factory; cost, $250.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to August Nickel, at $3,000, the two-story and basement frame dwelling 102 Eldert Street, 18 by 100. To Rebecca Feldman, at $4,500, he sold the three-story frame dwelling 367 Lewis Avenue, 30 by 90. To John Laffan, plaintiff, at $540, he sold the plot, 100 by 100, on the southwest side of Eighty-fourth Street, 125 feet southeast of Twenty-fourth Avenue.

Mr. Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold to Arthur Simonson, at $8,000 each, the four four-story brick buildings 407 to 413 Tompkins Avenue, each 20 by 75.

Mr. Robert Merchant, as referee, sold to Henry C. Bauer, plaintiff, at $1,800, the two-story frame building 7 Folsom Place, 25 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

87TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Edward L. Parris, referee, to Frederic L. Kurtz $30,000
53D ST, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Thomas H. Manley and wife to William A. Roos 9,800
74TH ST, n s, 121.8 ft e of 10th Av, 21.3x102.2; John O. Baker to Thomas D. Robinson 27,000
48TH ST, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x100.5; also interior lots adjoining; the executors, &c., of Alexander S. Kaliske, deceased, to Jessie H. McArthur 16,000
89TH ST, n s, 371 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; George Edgar and Theodore Kilian and wives to James S. Mackenzie 1
MULBERRY ST, 143; also 137 East 19th St; John C. Burns to Elsie E. and Mary J. Burns, all title 18,000
WEST BROADWAY, 129, 18.9x100; Claudius E. Harrell to John Munro. 1
BARROW ST, 53; Amos Jean and wife to James D. McClelland 1
RUTHERFORD PLACE, 4, 20.3x94; Amelia Gail to Frank A. Bloom ... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Caroline Gail, by John Naumer, guardian, to Frank A. Bloom, 1 share 21,100
36TH ST, 40 East; Frederick Sturges and others, executors, &c., to Virginia R. Osborn 1
170TH ST, n s, 75.2 ft w of Bristow St, 25x67x27.5x78.2; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Herman Mauer. 1,075
2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 95th St, 24.9x100; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Benedict A. Klein 1
SAME PROPERTY; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer 1
MADISON AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 111th St, 80x76; William Gaston and wife to Arthur D. Weekes 10
130TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Samuel Weil and wife to Enoch C. Bell 1
GERARD AV, s e corner of Charles Place, 100x125; William L. Scheafer and others, executors, to Peter W. Schaefer; to Gerard G. McLoughlin. 5,000
CROTONA AV, e s, 120 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x100; C. Adelbert Becker to James Kenn 5,500
MADISON AV, w s, 66.8 ft n of 130th St, 16.8x75; Alice S. Hayes to Johanna Hart 12,000
150TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x99.11; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to Nellie J. Burns 4,900
150TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x99.11; same to Louis Stern ... 5,000
11TH AV, s s, Lots 1,216 and 1,217, map of Trinity Church Cemetery; rector, &c., of Trinity Church to Amos M. Lyon 1,000
45TH ST, 441 West; Hugh and John McConnell to Bernard Lesche ... 1
2D AV, s w corner of 24th St, 74.1x 97.1; Thomas F. Mulvany to Sadie M. Mulvany 9,600
59TH ST, 344-346 West; executors of George Kick, deceased, to James O. West 1
1ST AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 29th St, 24.8x100; Katie and Theodore Polse to Katie Lehmann 1
DELANCEY ST, 332 n e corner of Goerck St; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Sarah F. Deutsch 1
BROADWAY, 434 to 438½ and 38 and 40 Howard St; Henry Goodkind and another to New-York Realty Company 1
72D ST, 222 West; William H. Hall to George L. Avery 1

Recorded Leases.

ALBERT, Elizabeth F., and husband to Paul C. Port; 86-86½ East 4th St, 5 years $1,080
BALDWIN, Frank S., to Patrick M. Mallon; store n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, 5 years, $900 to 1,500
MORGENTHAN, Henry, to Sophie Otteman; 286 6th Av, 2 years 6,500
SUPOT, August, to A. Klinkowstein; store, 80 West Houston St, 5 years.. 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

BUCK, Anna T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 48th St, 191 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years ... $12,000
BLOOM, Frank A., to M. S. Ulmann; 4 Rutherford Place, 3 years 15,000
BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 130th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 11,000
BURNS, Nellie J., to Sarah Friedlander; s s of 150th St, 283.4 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 4,400
BUCK, Mrs. E. G., to Solomon Loeb; 118 West 72d St, and another 3,000
BURNS, Elsie E., and another to John C. Burns; s s of 118th St, 175 ft w of 5th Av, demand 5,000
BRADFORD, Mary C., and another to Edward H. Landon; n s of 156th St, 143.4 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year ... 2,000
DICK, Robert and wife, to Catharine G. Robin an others, executors; s s of 66th St, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, (three mortgages) 38,000
DOHERTY, Bridget, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 735 Lexington Av, 5 years 10,000
EGAN, Peter, and wife to the Model Building and Loan Association, Mott Haven; n s of Leggett Av, 95 ft e of Hewett Place, installments. 1,250
GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and wife to Bernhard Freund; n s of 117th St, 150 ft w of 5th Av, demand 4,000
HART, Imogene, to Franklin Beames, as trustee; s s of 99th St, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 6,000
HORTON, Charlotte A., to Maria L. Pringle; s s of 118th St, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 5 years 22,000
INDORF, Jacob, and wife to Henry H. Ludemann; s e corner 4th Av and 109th St, 3 years 8,000
HUEBNER, John P., and wife to C. F. Zobel; 25x100 12th St, 3 years. 9,000
KURTZ, Frederic L., to J. H. Jackson; s s of 87th St, 190 ft w of Central Park West, demand 7,500
SAME to John L. Cadwalader and another, individually and as trustee; s s of 87th St, 190 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 24,000
KLINE, Benedict, and wife to Abbie O. Brigg and another, executors; e s of 2d Av, 75.11 ft s of 95th St, 5 years 18,000
KENN, James, to the Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association; s s of Crotona Av, 120 ft n of Oakland Place, installments... 4,800
KRONE, Ernest, and another to Samuel Oppenheim; e s of Tinton Av, 252.6 ft s of 168th St, 2 years 400
LARSEN, Andrew, and others to John Reinschmidt; e s of Crotona Av, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 1 year 380
MOLONY, Julia, to F. D. Weekes, trustee; n s of 117th St, 144 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 18,000
MULVANY, Thomas F., and wife to Russell L. Tracy; s s of 24th St, 97.1 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 6,000
McARTHUR, Jessie H., to Sarah S. Kaliske; s s of 48th St, 275.6 ft of 8th Av, 3 years 11,500
MACKENZIE, James S., to George Edgar; 29 West 89th St, 3 years... 4,000
MOSES, Rosa, and another to Christina Hartung; 412 East 84th St, 3 years 2,250
MARX, George B., and wife to Henry de F. Weekes; s s of 118th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 2,000
McLOCHLIN, Mary A. G., to Walter S. Sheefer and others; Gerard Av, s e corner of Charles Place, 3 years 4,000
MORRIS, Thomas, and wife to Evan Evans and wife; s s of 134th St, 225 ft w of Alexander Av, demand.... 300
MORRIS, Thomas, and wife to O. B. Williams and wife; w s of Alexander Av, 25 ft n of Southern Boulevard, demand 600
POMEROY, Mary A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 7 and 9 Mott St, 1 year 11,000
ROOS, William A., and wife to H. D. Potter; s s of 53d St, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 10,000
ROLLMANN, John, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; w s of Columbus Av, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, 3 years.. 17,000
STRICKER, Sussana, and Samuel Katz; 383 9th St, 6 years 5,000
SIEGEL, Eva, to H. Backer, guardian; e s of Villa Av, 375 ft n of Potter Place, 3 years 1,400
SAME to Anna R. Nodansky; e s of Villa Av, 409 ft n of Potter Place, 3 years 1,500
SAME to E. H. Cannon, as trustee; e s of Villa Av, 391 ft n of Potter Place, 3 years 1,400
SAME to Edward Judson; e s of Villa Av, 375 ft n of Potter Place, 1 year 1,000
STEINHARDT, Morris, and others to Rosalie Katzenstein; 183 Orchard St, 2 years 3,000
TAYLOR, John, and wife to Morris Steinhardt; n e corner of 104th St and Grand Boulevard, 1 year..... 61,000
THE NEW-YORK REALTY COMPANY to Albert Joske and another; 436 to 438½ Broadway, and 38 and 40 Howard St, 1 year 80,000
TITUS, Catharine H., to Joseph H. Titus and another, executors; Greenwich St, w s, 114.4 ft s of Perry St, 3 years 4,745
WEST, James D., and wife to Benjamin A. Hegeman, as trustee, and another; s s of 50th St, 100 ft e of 9th Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years... 52,000
WEST, James O., and wife to Franziska Kick and others, as executors; s s of 50th St, 100 ft e of 9th Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years.. 12,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

CLAFLIN, John, to Elizabeth H. Koesting $1,507
FELSNER, Jennie, to Isaac Gikky.. 2,024
GEDNEY, Leah H., to executors of George H. Purser 2,100
GRIFFITH, Mary J., to William P. Maloney 18,872
HARVEY, Isaac, to Laura C. Detwiller 4,065
HINKS, Julia B., to C. S. Krugman 4,000
KENNY, John, to John F. Lynch... 3,000
LEVY, L. Napoleon, to William C. Witter 6,000
MERRIAM, Ellen M., executric to W. B. Merriam 1
PETIT, Emily M., to A. C. Quackenbush 6,305
RAYMOND, Aaron, to Lesher Whitman & Co 45,000
RAMSEY, William H., to Nathaniel Wise 1
REEDER, Gilbert T., to John C. Guleck 4,700
SAME to Julia Sherman 1
SHERMAN, Julia, to Gilbert T. Reeder 2,000
SMITH, Elizabeth, and others, as administrators of James W. Smith to Robert S. Bowne, trustee 1
SCHWAB, Theresa, to Lewis Friedman 5,058
THE Salem Savings Bank to John Claflin 1
THE East River Savings Institution to John F. Lynch 6,091

Lis Pendens.

HUDSON ST, w s, 33.1 ft s of Vestry St, 92x100; Mauritz F. Westergren against Hans Becker, (action to forclose mechanic's lien.)
3D AV, 622; 8th Av and 116th St, s w corner; 8th Av, 874; J. Samuel Lemon, administrator, against Adon Smith, executor, (action to set aside sale.)
SAME PROPERTY; Esther J. Smith, administratrix, against same, (action to set aside sale.)
1ST AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 112th St, 25 ft front; Milton Ulfelder against Anna Gill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
84TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of Central Park West, 21 ft front; William T. Gilbert, receiver, against Harvey Munsell, (action to recover amount.)
WOOSTER ST, e s, 100.2 ft s of Broome St, 71.7 ft front; Foskett & Bishop Company against William J. Purdy, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
121ST ST, West, 247; Eliza Clark against Henry M. Weed, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HENRY ST, 62; Market St, 23; Dalton Shoe Company against Rudolph G. Salomon, (action to set aside deed.)
122D ST, East, 419; Joseph Solomon against Hyman Goldberger, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
66TH ST, w s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25 ft front; Madison Av, e s, 82.2 ft s of 78th St, 20 ft front; John S. Donnelly against Catharine Bradley, (partition.)
101ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50 ft front; Karl M. Wallach against Wilhelmine Juch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

GREENWICH ST, 205; Joseph Gurski against Louise Kaede, owner; John Schwaeble, contractor $118
RIVINGTON ST, 144; Rogers, Dongan & Co. against H. M. Greenberg, owner and contractor 975
SAME PROPERTY; Max Zwerding against same 200
122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 375 ft front; Francesco Damiani against Charles Palliser, owner; Emile Viqua and others, contractors..... 800
PITT ST, 25, S. & N. Goldstein against Jacob Blauner, owner and contractor 1,825
SAME PROPERTY; Max Zwerding against Jacob Blauner, owner; Jacob Bowden, contractor 200
64TH ST, 28 to 32 West; E. P. Berti against Luther F. Hartwell, owner; Hartwell & Co., contractors..... 353
SAME PROPERTY; Leo Oppenheimer against same 100
50TH ST, 43 East; Thomas J. Cummins against G. H. Hickok, owner and contractor 437
78TH ST and 2d Av, n w corner; Leo Oppenheimer against Thomas Donlan, owner; James T. Benson, contractor 60
163TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Tiffany St, 25 ft front; Carmine Tracchiere against John Layden, owner; Timothy Cahill, contractor 65

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...6:44	Sun sets...5:43
Moon sets...6:00	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:08	5:57	11:38	11:47
Governors Island	5:42	6:30	12:25	12:25
Hell Gate	1:35	8:23	1:53	1:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bessel, Brazil and La Plata Countries	8:00 A. M.	.....
Caribbee, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Käiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Feb. 21.—Braunschweig, Bremen, Feb. 10; Martha, Hamburg, Jan. 31; Mozart, St. Lucia, Feb. 12.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.—Advance, Colon, Feb. 14; Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 15; Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.—Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 16; Island, Christiansand, Feb. 9; La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 16; Martello, Hull, Feb. 8; Paris, Southampton, Feb. 16.

SUNDAY, Feb. 24.—America, London, Feb. 12; California, Gibraltar, Feb. 10; Marsala, Hamburg, Feb. 7; Prussia, Hamburg, Feb. 12.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Wiltshire, London Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) Herd, Nassau Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.
SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Ponsen, Rotterdam Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A.M.
SS Theresina, (Br.,) Bennett, Para Feb. 7, with mdse. to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.
SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Perry, London Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Burrows, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Passed at the Bar at 1:42 P. M.
SS Nordland, (Belg.,) Grant, Antwerp Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.
SS Yemassee, McKee, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Richmond, Davis, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Mohican, (Br.,) Cook, Swansea Feb. 6, with mdse. to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:05 P. M.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Stormer, Genoa, via Gibraltar and Punta del Gada, was sighted south of Fire Island at 10:23 to-night.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Feb. 12, via Southampton 13, was sighted south of Fire Island at 10:54 to-night.
Bark J. H. Powers, (of Rockport, Me.,) Magune, Buenos Ayres 92 ds, with hides to United States Hide and Leather Company —vessel to W. R. Grace & Co., L't'd.
Bark Shetland, (of Boston,) Bjorklund, Cienfuegos 17 ds, with sugar to Perkins & Welch—vessel to Miller & Houghton.
Bark St. James, Clifford, Hakodate 184 ds, with sulphur to order—vessel to Flint & Co.
Bark J. H. Bowers, Buenos Ayres Dec. 14.
WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9 P. M.—S. W., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS George W. Clyde, for Turk's Island, &c.; Britannic, for Liverpool; City of Washington, for Havana, &c.; La Gascogne, for Havre; Tyrian, for Gibara, Cuba; Westernland, for Antwerp; Dalton, for Maceio; Principia, for Leith, &c.; City of Para, for Colon; Allianca, for Colon; Alps, for Port au Prince, &c.; Berlin, for Southampton; Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.; Banan, for San Juan, &c.; Potomac, for Dover; Olbers, for Liverpool, &c.; Trinidad, for Bermuda; Ciudad Condal, for Havana.
Ship Hutton Hall, for Calcutta.
Barks Mary C. Hale, for Bahia; S. R. Bearce, for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Havilah, for Santos.

Notice to Mariners.

Cubits Gap Post Light, Louisiana.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Feb. 28, 1895, this light, now shown suspended from an arm on a white pole on the fog-bell tower on the S. E. point of Cubits Gap, N. E.

PLACES ON POLICE FORCE

Men Who Have Passed Examinations Anxious for Appointment.

COMMISSIONER MURRAY IN THE WAY

He Seems to Control Commissioner Kerwin's Action -- Department Crippled in Certain Districts of the Metropolis.

There are 678 young men who, by certificate from the Civil Service Board, are eligible for appointment on the police force. For reasons that to these candidates and many citizens are inscrutable, Police Commissioner Murray declines to make any appointments of policemen on the present "eligible list," and he appears to be able to create a dead-lock in the Board of Police Commissioners by controlling the action, in this regard at least, of Gen. Kerwin.

A committee of ten of the 678 young men who are on the eligible list and who want to be policemen, called again on Mayor Strong yesterday. They asked the Mayor what he had learned regarding the list from which Police Commissioner Murray refused to make appointments.

The Mayor said that he did not know a great deal about civil service, but that he was learning more every day. Civil Service Commissioner Watson called on the Mayor while the delegation was present, and told him that the Commissioners were going over the list, and if fraud was found, that only the ones that had passed fraudulently would be debarred, and not the whole list, as Commissioner Murray insists on doing.

The Mayor caused the men to feel much encouraged by saying that he had taken their case in hand, and would see that justice would be forthcoming. He asked them to call again next Monday. The men will hold a meeting Sunday at Painters' Hall, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and probably pass resolutions condemning Commissioner Murray. The men say that Commissioner Murray wishes to delay appointing them, not because of possible fraud, but because he wants to give Republicans a chance to pass the civil-service examination and get on the list.

The interests of these eligible candidates were discussed at a meeting at Painters' Hall Tuesday night, and yesterday a committee of five of the candidates on the eligible list, of whom W. J. Fogarty was Chairman, appealed to The New-York Times for a publication of their claims and grievances. All the committeemen have ratings from the Civil Service Commissioners of from 91 to 93.07, percentages of merit that are exceptional.

The committeemen premised that no reasonable excuse had been given for the failure to appoint them, and that no charge against their character, either collectively or as individuals, had been made, and, furthermore, no one had made the plea that were any one on the eligible list appointed, such appointment would be illegal.

There are now 300 vacancies for policemen, and the force is short-handed. Formerly vacancies were filled four times a year, but the Commissioners have made no appointments since April, 1894, with the exception of a "laid-over" appointment of one man, made last May.

The result is that beyond the Harlem River, in a territory three times as large as that part of the city below the river, there are but 275 patrolmen, against 3,600 patrolmen "below the bridge." The posts in this district, generally known as the "annexed," are, some of them, so long that they cannot be covered by the patrolman in his tour of duty. Citizens have to turn out and do the duty of the police, depredations increase, and the committeemen instanced the case of a man who, to cover his post, had to climb fences and go over vacant lots.

Down town each precinct is short six or seven men. Taking the Eighteenth Precinct as an object lesson, at roll call the other night only twenty-two patrolmen were turned out, instead of forty-five. Posts have to be doubled and trebled.

There is no lack of money. All the funds necessary to keep the force up to its proper standard are in the control of the board, which last month voted to increase the number of patrolmen by 100, according to statute.

Commissioner Murray, the stumbling block, has given as an excuse for not appointing men to fill the 300 vacancies that the "eligible list" contains 90 per cent. of Tammany men. The committeemen claim that 50 per cent. of these candidates received their papers from the Civil Service Board, so that none of them had a letter of recommendation from any politician.

Mr. Murray called on Mayor Strong on Tuesday, and the committeemen say he was roundly lectured by the Chief Magistrate for sharing in the neglect to properly police the city.

A point that the eligible men are uncertain about is when their eligibility will cease. It is claimed by some that the list "runs out" April 7 next. But the notices received by 553 men who were examined last April read that, having passed examinations satisfactorily, "your name is therefore placed on the eligible list." The rest of the eligibles were examined in November and their notices of rating were received a month later.

The contention of the 553 men is that their eligibility continues until Sept. 14, 1894, as, although they had to wait five months for their notice, their certificate of rating should date from the day of announcement of inscription on the list.

The committeemen have not yet seen Commissioner Andrews. Commissioner Martin says that he is ready to appoint patrolmen. Commissioner Kerwin's latest declaration is that if the matter is again brought before the board he "will consider," but he appears to be entirely controlled by Mr. Murray.

The committeemen have not yet retained a lawyer, but the legal opinion they have received is that the points they present are only technical, while it cannot be doubted that any fair-minded Judge would grant a mandamus requiring, in the case of the 553 men, that their eligibility continue until Sept. 14, 1895.

Superintendent Byrnes has made an official plea for an increase of the force.

Help for South Dakota Farmers.

In the appeals for aid of sufferers in the West the prominence given to Nebraska may lead to overlooking the fact that there is equal suffering and need in adjacent States. In certain counties in South Dakota the failure of crops has been such as to put it out of the power of great numbers of farmers either to move away or provide seed that they need in order to do Spring sowing. In Douglass County, S. D., there are thousands thus destitute.

Pressing demands for food and clothing have been met, but the farmers need help to secure seed, that they may sow in hopes of a harvest. The representative of 300 such families, the Rev. A. G. Zigeler, is now in the city seeking means to provide them with the fifty bushels of corn each to sustain their horses and get seed to plant for another crop; $10,000 is needed, and the charitably disposed can be sure of the honest and careful distribution of what they give. Donations can be sent to the Rev. A. G. Zigeler or the Rev. Dr. Mandeville, 25 East Twenty-second Street.

SPECIAL MEETING FOR THE "BOYS"

The Mayor Was Determined to Have the Snow Cleaners Paid and Col. Waring Got the $75,000 He Asked For.

About 200 men who had been employed by Col. Waring to clear away the snow after the last storm invaded City Hall Park yesterday forenoon and formed a line reaching almost into the Mayor's office. Some of them put placards about the park calling attention to the fact that they had not been paid for their services.

They wanted to find out from the Mayor why they had not been paid. There was not room for them all in the Mayor's office, and the officers on duty told them to send in a delegation. They did so, and John J. O'Keefe acted as spokesman.

He told the Mayor that the families of some of the men were actually starving and that others were in danger of being put out of their homes for non-payment of rent.

He asked, also, that the men be paid once a week, and said they would be satisfied if they could have a regular pay day.

"You're right, boys," said the Mayor, "you ought to have a regular pay day. But Col. Waring and his helpers have not yet had time to systematize matters. After a while things will be running more smoothly. There is a lot of red tape about the pay rolls. We are trying to fix up several pay stations and then you boys will get your money more promptly."

The Mayor told them to go and see the Controller, and that, in the meantime, he would take steps to hurry along the payments. The men outside cheered the Mayor, and the committee that went to see the Controller learned that there were so many errors in the pay rolls that they had to be sent back for correction.

"We received the corrected pay rolls this morning," said the Controller, "and we will pay the men to-morrow. But we can't pay the cartmen on snow work now, as there is only about $6,000 to the credit of that fund, while the bills already sent down amount to over $21,000."

The committee then reported back to the Mayor, who was determined to do all in his power to aid them in getting their money as rapidly as possible.

Accordingly he called a special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for 2:30 o'clock.

Corporation Counsel Scott, Controller Fitch, and President Barker of the Tax Department responded.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department, appeared as the Mayor called the meeting to order, and Mr. Barker read a formal communication from him asking that $75,000 be transferred from his account for sweeping to his account for the removal of snow and ice.

Controller Fitch said he would like to hear Col. Waring upon the subject, and Col. Waring said there was nothing to say except that the money was necessary and that part of it was for work already done in removing the last fall of snow.

The Mayor, the Commissioner, and the Controller talked with their heads together for some time and then all the members of Board of Estimate and Apportionment who were present—President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen was the only absentee—voted in favor of making the transfer.

This $75,000 brings the total amount appropriated this year for the removal of snow and ice up to $188,000. The amount originally allowed in the budget for 1895 was $40,000 for the removal of snow and ice.

Commissioner Andrews in the first two weeks in January used up more than $30,000 of this. The transfers obtained at different times by Mr. Waring bring the total for this year up to $188,000.

Much of the last transfer will be used up in paying for work already done by the department.

In conversation with one of the officials of the board Col. Waring said:

"How much do you suppose it would cost to remove the last fall of snow from all the streets south of Forty-second Street? At least $250,000 with a good organization and much more with the scratch organization which I have in my department at present. To remove the snow properly south of Forty-second Street every year would cost a million dollars. But the public is not yet educated up to that point—that the snow ought to be removed at any cost."

LA GASCOGNE BEGINS A NEW VOYAGE

Heavily Laden, the French Liner Sails with Machinery in Order.

The steamship La Gascogne of the French Line sailed on her eastward voyage yesterday. There was no particular demonstration made at the time that she moved out into the stream, although there were more people than usual on the dock on sailing days.

During her stay in port, while having her machinery repaired she was entirely repainted on the exterior, and looked as well as when she started on her maiden trip.

She was tricked out with more flags and bunting than usual, and presented a gala day appearance. General Agent Forget had a party of friends with him at the dock to see the vessel start.

After she had left, M. Forget said that La Bourgogne, which will sail on Saturday, that being the regular sailing day for the French steamers, will follow directly in the wake of La Gascogne, that she may be on hand if, peradventure, the machinery which has been repaired should not work satisfactorily.

La Gascogne went out heavily laden, and as she steamed down the bay was saluted by many vessels.

Another Investigation Wanted.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 20.—The Taxpayers' League, at a meeting last night, adopted a resolution calling upon the court for the appointment of an expert to go over the accounts of the city. It is within the power of the league to bring about an investigation upon presentation to the court of a petition with the signatures of twenty-five taxpayers.

This will be the third investigation here within five years. The other two showed no wrongdoing on the part of the officials, but it cost the city $5,000 each time to learn that their officers were honest.

The league is credited with being dominated by the influence of ex-office-holders.

Saved in Time to Sail on the Berlin.

The doctors at the Hudson Street Hospital had hard work yesterday morning in saving the life of Joseph Mozmak.

Mozmak had blown out the gas in his room in the Everett Hotel in Vesey Street, on retiring Wednesday night, and was rescued just in time to save his life.

He came to New-York from Chicago with four other Poles, all of whom were on their way to their native land. He recovered sufficiently yesterday to go on board the steamship Berlin, which sailed for Europe.

In the Interest of Barnard College.

The meeting of women interested in the advancement of Barnard College, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon in the apartments of Mrs. A. B. Stone, in the Valencia, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, has been postponed until next Tuesday, when it will be held at the home of Mrs. Henry Clews, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Howgate Case Ready for Jurors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—At the conclusion of District Attorney Birney's argument to-day in the Howgate case, it was agreed that an adjournment should be taken until to-morrow morning, when the Judge will deliver his charge and the case will go to the jury.

JUSTICE WATSON TO STAY

Supreme Court Justices Unanimous Against His Removal.

MILDLY CENSURED FOR SOME ACTIONS

But the Evidence, on the Whole, Was Not of the Character or Weight to Warrant Finding Him Guilty.

Justices Brown, Cullen, and Dykman of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday that no evidence had been presented to them which would warrant the removal of Police Justice William Watson.

This decision was reached after Assistant Corporation Counsel Yonge, representing Mayor Schieren and the city, had tried to prove that Justice Watson was guilty of flagrant neglect of duty.

Justice Watson was mildly censured for his decisions in a few cases, but in others, in which his course was most severely condemned by Mayor Schieren, Justices Brown, Cullen, and Dykman approved his action.

Some of the charges brought against Justice Watson, notably that regarding the suspension of sentences, were referred to by the Judges as "of very little consequence," the law sustaining him.

The Corporation Counsel is said to have a strong case in his charges against Justice Quigley.

The decision in Justice Watson's case was delivered by Judge Brown and is as follows:

In considering the evidence in this case that has been introduced on the part of the prosecution, there are two parts of the case that the court regards as of very little consequence. First, that part of it which relates to the general disregard of duty; that is, the charge that the Justice was absent from the courthouse when he ought to have been there.

I think that, in the absence of any proof that he neglected the public duty or that he was not accessible to any persons who desired to procure a warrant or transact any business, the mere fact that he spent an hour or half an hour, or even less time, upon the bench on any day, is of no particular importance at all.

The next charge that we regard as of very little importance is that of the suspension of sentence, except in one single case, which I will refer to later on. In those cases which relate to lounging on the public street, Judge Gaynor had made some decision in reference to that, that it was not a violation of the law, and the Justice was entirely justified and warranted in following the law that had been laid down by Justice Gaynor.

But, independent of that, the provision of the code, as I read it in reference to the suspension of judgment, seems to me broad enough to cover the action of police magistrates. But, whether that is true or not, it was entirely competent and within his judicial power and discretion to construe that law for himself, and whether he correctly construed it or not is not a subject upon which we could remove him from office, if we were to come to the conclusion that he had made an error in the construction of that law.

Now that brings us to the cases that were before him, and which arose out of this strike. Those cases may be divided into two classes. First, cases that were held for the action of the Grand Jury, and, second, those in which he ordered a dismissal.

Now in reference to those which were held for the Grand Jury, and in which there were numerous adjournments, we think we must, in forming our own judgments, give very great effect to the latitude which the law gives to the discretion of the magistrate.

These offenders seem to have been arrested in the latter part of January and the cases adjourned, some for a few days and some for a period of two weeks or a little upward, but in all of them the final action of the Justice appears to have been correct.

That is, they were held in bail and held for examination, and upon the final action they were held for the action of the Grand Jury. And the only subject of criticism that we find is that the moral effect of the Justice's action is not such as it would be perhaps if, in a time like that, he had enforced the law in a more rigid manner by giving effect to the discretion the law gives him. And the fact that one man is lenient in the enforcement of the law and another is severe we cannot consider, and we have nothing to do with the enforcement of the law by the Justice.

We find nothing in these acts that would justify us in saying there was official misconduct.

Now, the other class of cases is that in which offenders were dismissed. And in considering these, these remarks bring us to the only question on which we think must govern a case of this character.

This is practically an impeachment of a judicial officer. We are here to try him upon a charge of official misconduct. We cannot find him guilty and remove him simply because we think he made an error in judgment, or has made a mistake in law, or has wrongly decided a particular case before him.

But we think the rule that is to be applied to a case of this kind is that the evidence must show conduct on his part in reference to his judicial acts that is corrupt, or else it must show an intentional violation of duty; or else it must show a disregard of the necessary influences and conclusions that must be drawn from the testimony, or a disregard of legal rules which amounts to official misconduct.

Now, applying that rule to these other cases, the court is unanimous in saying that it does not think that the evidence is of such a character as would justify the removal of this officer.

But we do say that in reference to four or five of these cases we think the action of the Justice was not only erroneous, but was subject to censure. In one case, I do not recall the name of the man—it was the case in which one man was on the trolley pole and another man on the sidewalk—we think that was properly dismissed.

We think there was no evidence that he was there to cut the wire, or any evidence that anything was done. The mere fact that the man was on the pole or on the sidewalk would not be probable cause that would lead the Justice to conclude he had committed a crime.

Now, there are two other cases in which there seems to be an attempt to draw a distinction, where a stone was thrown, between the stone being thrown at the car or being thrown at the conductor on the car.

We think all such distinctions and all attempts to draw them are fanciful. The stone was thrown. It went in the direction of the car. It wasn't competent for any man to testify what the intention was of the man who threw the stone. That would have to be decided by the jury in a jury trial, and the fact that the stone went in the direction of the car would have permitted the jury to draw the conclusion that it was thrown at the conductor or at the car, and, therefore, we think that an attempt to draw the distinction between throwing the stone at the car and throwing the stone at the conductor was a ridiculous sort of action, and that that action was errroneous and is subject to some censure.

Another case, I think it is the case of McHue; at all events, it was the case when a man was arrested for throwing a stone at a car and the clerks made out the complaint for ordinary assault. We think it should not have been disposed of as a case of ordinary assault. We think since the man was there who made the complaint, and as he evidently thought it was a violation of this section of the code, it would have been entirely competent for the Justice to have caused a new charge to be made.

But, having expressed his opinion that it was a very lenient charge, and having subsequently paroled the prisoner, and then, finally, having him plead guilty, and fining him $10, and then suspending his sentence altogether, we think it was the result of bad taste, which was not justified by anything shown.

There may have been circumstances subsequently drawn to the attention of the Justice that warranted decision of the case. All we can say about it is that it is not before us.

We say nothing further, except to say we think there are errors and mistakes, and in some cases there are causes for censure as to his actions as a Judge. But, in reviewing this whole case, we are unable to say that the evidence was of that character or weight that would justify us in finding him guilty and therefore, the court is unanimous in saying that the proceedings are dismissed.

Justice Watson was surrounded by his friends, who congratulated him upon his victory.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Yonge will now proceed against Police Justice Quigley, who is charged with offenses similar to those alleged against Justice Watson.

Major Tobey Commissioned.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—A commission was issued from the Adjutant General's Department this afternoon to Bennett H. Tobey as Major of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn.

MME. CALVE'S STOLEN TALISMAN

The Robbers Did Not Appreciate Its Value and Returned It to the Great Singer on Demand.

The true story of the loss Mme. Calvé's "talisman" has just reached this country. She was singing in Madrid. She was sitting in the Retiro one day, when her reticule suddenly disappeared. In it were 700f. in Spanish notes, 3,000f. in French securities, a little gold box, and another box of meerschaum. This last, which was the prima donna's talisman, contained all Mme. Calvé's relics, certain lucky buttons, and some flowers plucked from her father's grave, which Calvé imagined brought luck to her on the stage.

Calvé was disconsolate. She did not mind so much the loss of the money and securities, but her talisman was the apple of her eye. She knew that luck would desert her, and her fears were verified on the night of the robbery, for after her appearance in "Cavalleria Rusticana" she fainted on the stage. El Imparcial, a Madrid paper, taking the fainting for a text, printed a most pathetic appeal to the robbers to return the goods stolen. Spanish bandits are polite, as all the world knows, and the appeal resulted in the receipt by Mme. Calvé of this letter:

To Mme. Calvé: Fair Lady, I am in possession of the articles which you have lost, and which I declare solemnly were never stolen, as the papers say. I am quite willing to return them to you, but I beg you will permit me to keep the Spanish notes, and also that you will present me with one of your photographs. If this is agreeable to you, I will return the objects by Continental express, retaining the money, and taking the photograph as a memento of your beauty. Madrid, 25 January. Reply to me by two lines in El Imparcial.

Mme. Calvé was not slow to answer this communication with the "two lines" suggested, and the reticule was returned to her with all its contents, except the Spanish notes. The shrewdness of the thief in keeping only this money is evidenced. Any attempt to convert the French securities into cash, or to sell the relics, would undoubtedly have resulted in the detection of the thief, while it was perfectly safe to use the Spanish money. Mme. Calvé pressed her talisman to her breast, and left Madrid hurriedly for Paris. She is now looking longingly toward New-York, where talismans are safe, and it is said that she is quite ready to return here for the next season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

THE NAVY SMALL ARMS BOARD

To Make Further Investigation of Two Favorite Weapons.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 20.—The Navy Small Arms Board, which has been ordered to reconvene at the Torpedo Station March 1, will probably have but two guns before it, and its session will therefore be but a brief one. It will undoubtedly be the final conference, however, and the selection of a small arm will be announced, and the contracts made by May 1.

The board will have to consider the Luger gun and a Winchester piece. Both have been examined, and reported upon before. The former, of German invention and manufacture, gave great promise, and in good points it was far ahead of all its competitors. There were, though, one or two defects which the makers felt they could remove, and they are now engaged in doing so, and will submit the Luger gun as improved. The board felt that this piece gave such great promise that it would be justified in giving its makers all the time they required for improvement.

The Winchester piece has also been before the board, but its makers felt that they could greatly improve it, and as the board was to reconvene again for the Luger people, it thought that the makers of the Winchester gun could reasonably be given another chance, its owners were so sanguine of its advantages. Thus far the Luger gun is a strong favorite with the board, evidently.

CRAM NOT TO DIE IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Gov. Morton Commutes His Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Gov. Morton to-day commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of George W. Cram, who was convicted in New-York City in December last of the murder of his wife. The Governor filed the following memorandum:

From the statement of the case as made by Judge Ingraham, who presided at the trial, and from a careful examination of the stenographer's minutes, it is quite clear that, although Cram may not have been insane in such a sense as to render him legally irresponsible, still his mind was seriously impaired, and to such an extent as to make it unwise to inflict the death penalty.

Before he committed the crime he had always been a man of excellent character; he is now old and feeble, and can live but a short time in any event. Judge Ingraham very strongly urges a commutation of the sentence, and in view of all the circumstances, imprisonment for life will be a safer punishment, and will fully answer all the demands of justice.

Frank Walker was taken to Auburn Prison Nov. 24, 1891, under sentence of six years and nine months for conviction of forgery in Angelica. Subsequent events proved that Walker was innocent, as the notes said to have been forged were found to be genuine. The Judge, jury, District Attorney, and the people generally of Alleghany County united in an appeal for pardon, which was granted by the Governor.

A Compliment to Mr. Scott.

George Walton Green, who was appointed Aqueduct Commissioner by Mayor Strong to succeed Francis M. Scott, now Corporation Counsel, sat with the Aqueduct Board for the first time at its meeting yesterday.

The Commissioners adopted a resolution to the effect that while they appreciated the recognition of the ability and worth of their associate, Francis M. Scott, in his selection and appointment to fill the office of Counsel to the Corporation, they received with genuine regret the notice of his resignation from the Aqueduct Commission; that while they wished him every success in his new field of usefulness, they would personally and officially miss his counsel and labor as a member of the board, and that they desired to make special note of his untiring and faithful services to the City of New-York in the work of the Aqueduct Commission.

Declared a Fraudulent Concern.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 20.—Postmaster General Bissell has declared the Star Pastel Company, which had its home office in this city, a fraudulent concern, and has directed Postmaster Sayre to return to senders all mail matter addressed to it. The concern used the mails for advertising its scheme of supplying workers with an outfit by the use of which they could "earn easily a liberal salary during leisure hours," and also for forwarding its outfit, which was sold for $2.50, but could be purchased in the regular market for 15 cents.

The company frequently received $500 in postal money orders in a single day, and the mail received filled a wagon.

It is said that the company, under another name, has removed its headquarters to Williamsburg, N. Y.

Mr. Carlisle's Son Goes Abroad.

Secretary Carlisle called, with his son, at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. He remained only a few moments in Assistant Treasurer Jordan's room. He received no callers there, and Mr. Jordan said that his visit had no public interest or significance. When it ended, Secretary Carlisle went to the Red Star pier, from which the son took passage to Europe on the Westernland.

READY FOR SEA IN SIXTEEN HOURS

Quick Work in Unloading and Loading the Steamship Berlin.

The steamship Berlin of the American Line, while in port this time, broke the record for speed in discharging and reloading cargo. She arrived here Tuesday, and had her gangway raised at 8 o'clock P. M. the same day.

Simultaneously with the debarkation of her passengers her cargo was broken into by 185 longshoremen, and four coal barges, containing 1,150 tons of coal, began to discharge their contents into her bunkers.

She was scheduled to sail yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., and Dock Superintendent E. F. Wright determined that sail she should.

The work of discharging and reloading was placed in the hands of Louis A. De Mayo, who told Mr. Wright that he would get her away on time if such a thing were possible.

He put sixty-eight men on the coal barges, and worked all night by electric light. His men handling the cargo understood the necessity for strenuous efforts, and at 12 o'clock yesterday, just sixteen hours after the vessel was warped alongside the dock, she was ready to go to sea again.

When the immense cargoes that the ocean-going steamships carry are considered, the magnitude of the work accomplished is seen.

The quickest time heretofore made in work of this kind was twenty-one hours, and a reduction of five hours is a matter of considerable moment.

Connecticut Grand Army Officers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 20.—The Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic elected John M. Brewer of Norwich, Commander; Oscar W. Cornish of Waterbury, Senior Vice Commander, and A. G. McKee of Middletown, Junior Vice Commander; M. W. Robinson of Colchester, Medical Director; the Rev. H. B. Drouley, of Stafford Springs, Chaplain; John H. Thacher, Assistant Adjutant General; W. H. Morgan, of New-Haven, Assistant Quartermaster General; A. D. Sanborn, of New-Haven, Delegate at Large. Resolutions were passed asking the Hawaiian Government to show clemency to J. W. Seward, now under penalty of death for taking part in the recent uprising there. He was a member of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Barbadoes and Demerara, per steamship Tenier.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bessel, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bessel";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, and Windward and Leeward and Windward Islands, and Martinique, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, etc., via Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Servia, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Servia";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 12 M for Barbados and North Brazil, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand";) at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnesia via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnesia";) at 2 PM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after March *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of the steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 AM. | *Majestic, Mh.27, 8.30 AM
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M. | *Adriatic, April 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Mch.13, 9 A.M. | *Teutonic, Ap.10, 8:30 AM
Britannic, Mch.20, 2 P.M. | Britannic, April 17, noon.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15.
29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Servia, Feb. 23, 2 P. M. | Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A. M. | Umbria, Mch.16, 10 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No dirty docks.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.
Paris, Feb. 27, 11 A. M. New-York, Mar. 6,11 AM
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Noordland, Feb.27,7 AM. Waesland, Mar.6,12 noon
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GOING ABROAD?
NINE PARTIES TO EUROPE All Traveling Expenses Included.
Will leave New-York during the season by leading Steamship Lines. First departure April 24 by S. S. "Majestic" for tour of 100 days. Illustrated Programmes Free. Independent tickets everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 23, 2 PM.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 2, 7 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 9, 2 P. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mohawk, Feb. 23.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Feb. 22
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Feb. 25
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 27
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 424 Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,